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THANKSGIVING DAY was appropriately observed by the Services, and there was no lack of good cheer at our Army and Navy stations.

THE Secretary of War has disapproved the recommendation of Lieutenant-General Sheridan that General Terry be given general supervision of the construction of the new military post at Chicago and directed that Quartermaster General Holabird begin the preparation of plans, specifications, and estimates for the new post and take charge of the construction thereof when an appropriation becomes available for the purpose. In accordance with these instructions the Quartermaster-General is now preparing plans and estimates for a ten-company post, six of infantry and four of cavalry, for transmission to Congress. The Lieutenant General estimates that about \$460,000 will be required to construct the post.

FIRST LIEUT. CROSBY P. MILLER, R.Q.M., 4th Art., was Nov. 21 appointed Captain and A.Q.M., to the position that became vacant, Nov. 12, by the retirement of Lieut. Col. Reynolds. In this, as in the case of the last appointment to the Quartermaster's Department, the President attached as much importance to qualifications as to influence in making his selection. With five years' service as quartermaster at the Military Academy, and three years as adjutant at the Fort Monroe Artillery School, the appointee is certainly well equipped for the new duties upon which he is about to enter, not to speak of his general worth as an officer. Capt. Miller is a native of Vermont, from which State he had some strong endorsers, among whom is our Minister to England, Mr. Phelps, a near relative of the new quartermaster.

"BOARDS OF SURVEY," says the Kansas City Times, "at best are only white-washing arrangements, and the Service would save considerable money by taking the honest statements of an officer responsible for the property instead of detailing a board of three officers to waste time and stationery when its verdict will be just as the responsible officer wants it." The Times, however, seems to overlook the fact that the final authority which decides whether proceedings of Boards of Survey constitute a sufficient voucher to relieve an officer from responsibility for property rests not with any military officer but with the Secretary of War. We confess to a lack of admiration for such boards, but hold them well enough if thoroughly scrutinized by the administrative authorities.

THE Philadelphia Chronicle, referring in terms of praise to Lieutenant General Sheridan's recent annual report, says: "Aside from the unavoidable delays in promotion in our Army, the absurd law of Congress restricting the number of retired officers is one of the most powerful factors in causing stagnation. The statesmen seem to labor under the impression that the retired list is a nice easy thing to which these needless luxuries, these soldiers of ours, wish to fly to escape active duty. A fact that escapes their attention altogether, however, is that quite a number of invalid officers, many of them disabled by wounds received in honorable service during the Rebellion, are still retained on the active

list, though unable to do active duty, thus excluding from promotion a like number of capable subordinates. This should be corrected at once."

REFERRING to the vacancy now existing in the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, a correspondent writes: "Length of service as regimental quartermaster was the governing factor in the last, which was also the first, appointment of this kind by President Cleveland, but as such service has lately been restricted to short periods it becomes interesting to know what influence this question will have in the present instance." It may be said in this connection that but little experience is gained nowadays as to the conduct of quartermaster affairs from holding the position of *regimental* quartermaster. But as regimental quartermasters, mostly, if not always perform the duties of post quartermasters, it is from the latter position that the greatest experience is gained. We know of many officers who have been post quartermasters at large posts for many years but who have never held the position of *regimental* quartermaster.

NINE preliminary rounds for a range trial of the new 12-inch breech-loading mortar were fired at Sandy Hook, Nov. 15, in the presence of General Benét, Chief of Ordnance, Captain Smith, and the Testing Board. With the mortar placed at 45 degrees elevation and with a charge of 65 pounds of powder and shell weighing 265 pounds, the following results were obtained: Initial velocity, 1,037 ft.; pressure, 2,700 lbs.; range, 9,385 yards, or 5½ miles. Although the preliminary test was not made to demonstrate the accuracy of fire of the mortar, the Ordnance officers are well satisfied, from an examination of the shot after firing and other observations, that they were not wrong in believing the breech-loader to be superior in this regard to the muzzle-loader. Further experiments to test endurance, accuracy of fire and range will be carried on during the present and coming month. The 8-inch breech-loading steel rifle was also subjected to a range trial, Nov. 15, and very satisfactory results obtained. With a charge of 95 lbs. of powder, which is 15 lbs. less than the usual charge, a 289 lb. projectile, and the gun placed at 17½ degrees elevation, the shot was fired a distance of six miles and 138 yards. The muzzle velocity recorded was 1,800. With the regular charge of powder and weight of projectile it is figured by the officials at Washington that a range of 6½ miles should be reached.

WE publish this week an interesting circular issued Nov. 15 by General Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the Missouri, on the subject of drill, discipline, etc. The circular speaks for itself, but we desire to draw special attention to General Merritt's statement: "That inspections show a great difference in the dress, drill, discipline, equipment and instruction between different garrisons in the Department, as well as in the companies of the same garrison." While it is appreciated, says the General, "that perhaps no two commands, with the many inherent causes of inequality in these matters, can be made absolutely equal, it is scarcely necessary to point to the fact that the greater these inequalities in both instances, the more does it reflect on the post commander." The difference has often struck us in our casual visits to military posts, but why it should be so we have been at a loss to understand. The Army is

governed by one code of regulations, and, therefore, ought to, if these regulations are obeyed, work as one man. A soldier transplanted from Fort Hamilton to the Presidio of San Francisco should be able to resume the routine of his military life at the latter place just where he left it off at the former and find the methods of performing stated duties, of wearing uniform in the prescribed manner, etc., precisely the same at the one post as at the other.

An illustration of the truth that "politics makes strange bedfellows" is found in the answer of Gen. Boulanger to an inquiry of the *World* as to his opinion concerning the executed Chicago Anarchists, which was to the effect that he should have joined in the French petition for their pardon had he been in Paris at the time. It is not the soldier who speaks here but the "favorite son," appealing to the supposed sentiment of a political constituency. At the same time this is an indication of the readiness most men show to sympathize with foreign anarchists. The encouragement we have given to foreign murderers, posing in the attitude of patriots, is returning now to plague us and, no doubt, we shall be more discriminating in future in our judgments upon the treatment accorded abroad to disturbers of order and that class of revolutionists whose sole purpose is to destroy, and not to build up. It may be that a better order of architecture and improved methods of building follow the work of the incendiary, but that is no reason why we should not punish the incendiary all the same. As to Russia, it is only just to say that the liberals of Moscow claim in their interesting appeal to the Czar, quoted in Mr. Kennan's article in the November Century, "The principal reason for the morbid form which the contest with the Government has taken is the absence in Russia of any opportunity for the free development of public opinion and the free exercise of public activity."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND's address to the English Peace delegation does not appear to have pleased our English contemporary, the *Horse Guards Gazette*, for it says: "Seldom have we read anything more curt or snubbing than the reply made by the President of the United States to the deputation of the British Peace and Arbitration Committee. In reply to a long address from Sir Lyon Playfair, the President said that he believed he could speak for the willingness of his countrymen to see the killing of men abolished as the means of accomplishing the ends of national ambition and the introduction of peaceful methods of settling disputes; only, however, as far as was consistent with the maintenance of national honor. As nine wars out of ten are entered upon to satisfy what is called national honor, the President's assurance has but little value. Finally, he concluded with this significant, and, considering the occasion, singularly *malapropos* remark, that 'Our history demonstrates that we need yield to none in the spirit and patriotism which makes war terrible.' If this is the spirit in which the Americans are going to receive proposals for arbitration our deputation might as well have stayed at home." We would refer our contemporary for consolation to the remarks of General Sheridan upon this same subject, which appeared in our issue of Oct. 1, p. 188, and remind him that no nation has thus far done so much practically in the way of following the principle of arbitration as the United States.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN J. W. MARTIN, 4th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting at Avon, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT D. N. McDONALD, 4th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting at Nashville, Tenn.

LIEUTENANT W. T. HOWARD, 2d U. S. Artillery, will spend the winter at Ellingham, S. C.

MAJOR J. S. WITCHER, Paymaster, U. S. A., left Newport, Ky., early in the week on a short vacation.

CAPTAIN B. M. CUSTER, 24th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Sill, I. T., will spend the winter in the North.

CAPTAIN C. F. ROE, 11th U. S. Infantry, on sick leave from Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H., is at Horseheads, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT W. H. HAY, 3d U. S. Cavalry, and bride were in New York City this week on their wedding tour.

LIEUTENANT R. D. READ, JR., 10th U. S. Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Thomas, Ariz.

LIEUTENANT C. R. EDWARDS, 23d U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Porter, N. Y., early in the week from a short leave.

CAPTAIN C. A. H. MCCAULEY, U. S. A., has arrived at Chicago to enter upon his new duties on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Terry.

LIEUTENANT DAVID PRICE, 1st U. S. Artillery, and bride, are recent visitors at Old Point Comfort, Va., on their wedding tour.

MAJOR J. W. SCULLY, U. S. A., of New Orleans, was to leave there this week on a short visit to Fort Pike, Miller's Bayou, La.

LIEUTENANT J. D. MILEY, 5th U. S. Art., lately at Fort Adams, R. I., joined at Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H., for duty early in the week.

GENERAL I. V. D. REEVE, U. S. A., has settled in New York City for the winter much to the satisfaction of his many friends there.

COLONEL J. P. MARTIN, U. S. A., was called from Fort Leavenworth to Louisville, Ky., last week by the sudden death of his brother.

LIEUTENANT E. R. HILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., this week on a fortnight's visit to relatives at Medina, Ohio.

LIEUTENANT S. C. MILLS, 12th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Mills are expected home from abroad next week. They have lately been in Italy.

LIEUTENANT F. W. MANSFIELD, 11th U. S. Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor this week for Morrow, Ohio, where he will spend a portion of his three months' leave.

LIEUTENANT C. F. PARKER, 2d U. S. Artillery, started North from Fort Barrancas, Fla., this week for Willet's Point, N. Y. H., to go through a course of torpedo instruction.

LIEUTENANT W. H. WHEELER, 11th U. S. Infantry, has relieved Lieut. A. G. Tassin, 12th U. S. Infantry, in command of Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H. The latter will join his company at Fort Sully.

GENERALS Sherman, Hawley, and Porter, ex-Governor Hoadly, and President Dwight are announced as among the speakers at the eighth annual dinner, Dec. 21, of the Brooklyn New England Society.

CAPTAIN J. G. TURNBULL, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington, D. C., early in the week on a short leave to attend the marriage of his nephew, who is a son of Lieut. Frank Turabull, U. S. N., retired.

GENERAL SHERMAN and other distinguished soldiers are expected to be at Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday next to attend the installation of Chaplain Edward Anderson as Chaplain-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

COLONEL EUGENE A. CARR, 6th U. S. Cavalry, lately presiding over the General Court-martial sitting at Fort Lowell, Ariz., for the trial of Lieut. C. R. Ward, 10th U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Fort Bayard, N. M.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. R. SMITH, Surgeon, is to relinquish duty as Attending Surgeon, New York City, to Lieut.-Colonel A. K. Smith, Surgeon. The former goes to St. Paul as Medical Director on the staff of General Ruger.

MRS. GUY V. HENRY contributes to "The Cathedral Chimes" (Omaha), for November, a touching sketch called "Bob's Voice," written especially for the choir boys. The short story—a sad one—is simply but beautifully told.

GENERAL RUFUS SEXTON, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sexton, who are soon to leave Louisville, Ky., for Philadelphia, have received many courteous notices from the press of that city, all of which are well deserved. Many good wishes go with General Sexton.

CAPTAIN PAUL R. BROWN, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, who has been East on leave from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., was expected at Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week, to take over the duties of post surgeon from Captain W. H. Arthur, who will spend the winter on leave.

GENERAL T. H. RUGER, U. S. A., having returned to St. Paul, the *Pioneer Press* praises his wise and careful action in suppressing what might, in all probability, have resulted in a conflict disastrous to the Grow tribe of Indians, who of late years have been on peaceable terms with the whites.

MAYOR HEWITT, of New York City, has appointed Edward Cooper, William R. Grace, Smith Ely, Jr., Franklin Edson, Allan Campbell, Charles P. Daly, Stuyvesant Fish, Elbridge T. Gerry, W. G. Hamilton, Gouverneur Morris, Jr., and Philip Schuyler, a committee to prepare for the celebration of the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States. Committees for the same purpose have also been appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and the New York Historical Society.

LIEUTENANT LEE, of the Norwegian Army, left San Francisco, Nov. 19, for Japan.

COLONEL ALEX. CHAMBERS, 17th U. S. Inf., who is on a long sick leave, is in Omaha, Neb.

LIEUTENANT W. H. GORDON, 12th U. S. Inf., is East from Fort Yates on a month's leave.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. R. CHAPIN, U. S. A., left Newport, Ky., on Tuesday on a week's leave.

CAPTAIN J. B. JOHNSON, 3d U. S. Cavalry, left San Antonio recently on a few weeks' visit to the North.

CAPTAIN S. A. DAY, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., on Tuesday, on a week's vacation.

LIEUTENANT J. R. CRANSTON, R. Q. M., 10th U. S. Inf., and bride have joined at Fort Union, New Mexico.

MAJORS G. C. SMITH and S. F. BARSTOW, U. S. A., of Baltimore, were visitors to Annapolis, Md., on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT G. K. HUNTER, 3d U. S. Cavalry, returned to Cincinnati this week from a pleasant visit to Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUTENANT A. C. BLUNT, 5th U. S. Art., left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Wednesday to spend a short Thanksgiving leave with friends.

COLONEL GEORGE H. ELLIOT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Mrs. Elliott and Miss Elliott will spend the winter at Montreux, Switzerland.

LIEUTENANT S. D. STURGIS, 1st U. S. Art., was to leave San Francisco this week on a two months' leave for the benefit of his health.

ASSISTANT SURGEON FRANCIS J. IVER, U. S. A., of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., was married on Tuesday at Omaha to Miss Minnie McGeath.

LIEUTENANT G. F. CHASE, 3d U. S. Cav., of Jefferson Barracks, was at Fort Custer, Montana, this week with recruits for the 1st Cavalry.

GENERAL ABNER DOUBLEDAY, U. S. A., has moved from Mendham, N. J., to New York City for the winter, his address being 29 West 17th street.

At the recent birth of a daughter to the wife of Lieut. J. R. Williams, 3d U. S. Art., at Ft. McHenry, Md., four generations were represented in the home of that officer.

CAPTAIN G. W. DAVIS and Lieutenants Frank Taylor and A. Hasbrouck, Jr., 14th U. S. Infantry, join the garrison circle at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by recent transfer.

MAJOR S. M. HORTON, Surgeon, U. S. A., who lately joined at Fort Adams, R. I., from Fort Riley, Kas., will start in a few days on a six months' leave for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Ft. Hamilton, this week, from a visit to Ithaca, N. Y., where he lectured before the faculty and students of Cornell University.

CAPTAIN JOHN O. SKINNER, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, lately on duty with Surgeon General Moore, is expected at Fort Ontario, N. Y., this week to take charge of medical matters there.

CAPTAIN ROBERTS BIRNIE, JR., Ordnance Department, U. S. A., who is to read a paper on "Gun Making in the U. S.," Nov. 26, before the Military Service Institution, arrived in New York on Friday.

CAPTAIN H. J. HAYNSWORTH, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., succeeded Capt. D. H. Floyd as depot quartermaster at Buffalo early this week, the latter leaving for St. Paul, Minn., to report to Gen. Ruger for duty.

THE London *Saturday Review* biliously observes that "Henry Ward Beecher was not an extraordinary man." Perhaps not as an American, but he would have made a four-storied Englishman, with a mansard.—*San Francisco Alta*.

COLONEL ALBERT BARNITZ, retired, will leave his summer home in Cleveland this week for California. His wife and three daughters will accompany him. They will go by way of New Orleans and San Antonio, and will remain until April.

BOULANGER'S DAME, says a Paris correspondent, is naturally in every mouth at the present crisis, and supreme effort will be made to keep him out of the new Ministry; but his friends are stirring, and Boulanger demonstrations may be confidently expected.

MISS SCOTT, daughter of Chaplain Winfield Scott, U. S. A., gave a dinner recently at Angel Island, Cal., in honor of Miss White, of New York. In the evening, the game of "match the donkey" was played, which proved highly entertaining. Miss French was the winner of the first prize, a painting done on bolting cloth. Col. Shafter won the booby, and was rewarded by receiving a donkey. Dancing followed, ending with a supper.

BRITISH Army officers are credited with much sotto voce growling against the persistency of the Queen in keeping the late Valentine Baker in the banishment which broke his heart. It is said now that she had at last relented, and that in January he was to have been restored to the army lists, owing to the intercession of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge. Though such an act would have been popular enough among army club circles, it would doubtless have created a bitter feeling in the great religious middle class.

THE Baltimore *Sun* says: "There are no less than 35 widows of Revolutionary soldiers on the pension list. As several of them are under 80, it is not improbable that we shall still in 1900 be paying pensions to the wives of men who fought in a war that closed before 1783. We now have 322,756 pensioners on the rolls, and will probably have some 500,000 by the year 1900. The older the veterans get the more attractive they become to young women desirous of insuring themselves a comfortable income the rest of their days. It will, therefore, be well on to the year 2000 before we shall be done paying the cost of the Civil War." It does seem rather hard to complain of the veterans for being attractive; they were born so.

CHAPLAIN J. W. JACKSON, U. S. A., retired, is at 200 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAPTAIN W. N. SAGE, 11th Infantry, is visiting at Foster Brook, Pa., from Madison Bks., N. Y.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. RICHARD, U. S. A., has arrived at Denver, Colo., from Willett's Point, N. Y.

ASSISTANT SURGEON F. V. WALKER, U. S. A., has arrived at Fort Ruggold, Tex., from San Antonio.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. O. SKINNER, U. S. A., has arrived at Fort Ontario, N. Y., from Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN C. PARKER, 9th Cavalry, on leave from Fort Robinson, Neb., arrived at Hot Springs, Ark., this week.

CHAPLAIN J. PORTER, retired, has left Detroit, Mich., for Santa Barbara, Cal., where he will spend the winter.

ASSISTANT SURGEON E. C. CARTER, U. S. A., has reached Willet's Point, N. Y., from Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

1ST LIEUTENANT C. F. ROE, 2d Cavalry, who is on leave from Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., is at Highland Falls, N. Y.

MAJOR A. TRACY, retired, has changed his residence from 23 Hancock street to 314 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass.

1ST LIEUTENANT W. W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th Infantry, has reached Fort Sully, Dakota, from awaiting orders, Utica, N. Y.

CAPTAIN B. M. CUSTER, 24th Infantry, who has been a long while on sick leave, reached Hot Springs, Ark., this week.

SURGEON P. R. BROWN, U. S. A., recently relieved from Fort Huachuca, A. T., has arrived at his new station, Fort Niagara, N. Y.

CAPTAIN W. R. MAIZE, 20th Infantry, recently at Kittanning, Pa., has changed his address to the Sturtevant House, N. Y. City.

COLONEL W. P. CARLIN, 4th Infantry, late commanding officer, Fort Sherman, Idaho, is at Carrollton, Ill., on four months' leave.

MAJOR T. MCGREGOR, 2d Cavalry, has arrived at Fort Spokane from Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., to assume command of that post.

CAPTAIN G. S. GRIMES, 2d Artillery, recently promoted from Light Battery F, is to go to Fort Barrancas, Fla., from Little Rock, Ark.

CAPTAIN J. F. SIMPSON, 3d Cavalry, has so far recovered as to be able to leave the Government Asylum at Washington, and is now at his home at Waterbury, Conn.

MAJOR J. FORD KENT, 4th Infantry, late commanding officer, Fort Spokane, Wash. Ter., has arrived at Fort Sherman, Idaho, and assumed command of that post during the absence of Capt. Carlin on leave.

RAVONINAHITRINARIVO, one of Madagascar's foremost statesmen, has been exiled. And the most cruel and heartless feature of the whole business was that he made him carry his name with him.—*Jack-sonville News Herald*.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. K. SMITH, Medical Department, has reported for duty at the Army Building, N. Y. City, relieving Lieut.-Col. J. R. Smith, Med. Dept., who has been relieved from duty in N. Y. City and ordered to St. Paul, Minn., as Medical Director, Dept. Dakota.

FORT LARAMIE, as famous for its healthful location, as its association in past Indian warfare, has, says a correspondent, "been afflicted during the last three months with typhoid malarial fever. Too much praise cannot be accorded Drs. Taylor and Brechemin on account of their indefatigable and skilful services."

THE health of Col. Edward B. Alexander, U. S. Army, retired, is rapidly failing, and his friends have great concern for him. He resides with his son-in-law, Col. Lieber, Acting Judge Advocate-Gen. Gen. Wm. H. Emory, another distinguished retired officer of the Army, is lying critically ill at his home on I st., in Washington.

On pleasant mornings Gen. Sheridan's four children accompany him to his office at the War Department in Washington. The quartet of little girls wear scarlet dresses, wraps and hats, and thus dressed alike in a costume as striking as it is becoming they form a most interesting escort to the famous warrior.—*N. Y. World*, Nov. 16.

THE wise old Emperor William, of Germany, in giving, recently, some advice to his grandson, said: "In the service which you are about to enter you may come across matters that may seem insignificant to you; but you will learn that in the service nothing is small, and that every stone belonging to the structure of an army must be properly formed if the completed edifice is to be firm and lasting. Therefore I bid you go and do your duty."

COLONEL JAMES G. C. LEE, quartermaster, U. S. Army, and depot quartermaster, Chicago, is in Europe, says the *Chicago Tribune*, "partly for recreation and partly in order to study the barrack and quarters system of foreign service. He is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Lillian. A cable despatch of Nov. 15 mentions the name of Col. Lee as present at a reception given by Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Evans, that date, in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, to Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Blaine. Col. Lee returns to America per steamer of Nov. 23, and, it is thought, will be designated as the officer to have charge of the construction of the public buildings to be built at the unnamed military post at Highwood."

THEY talk about a woman's sphere.
As though it had a limit.
There's not a place in earth or heaven,
There's not a task of mankind given,
There's not a blessing or a woe,
There's not a whisper, yes or no,
There's not a life, or death, or birth,
That has a featherweight of worth,
Without a woman in it.

PAYMASTER GENERAL FULTON has lately changed his residence to 1,630 1 street, N. W.

CAPTAIN W. S. MUSE, U. S. Marine Corps, arrived in Brooklyn, N. Y., this week for duty.

SURGEON R. C. PERSONS, at present on waiting orders, has changed his address to Opelika, Ala.

COMMODORE CICERO PRICE, U. S. N., registered at the Hotel Brunswick, New York City, on Monday.

REAR ADMIRAL W. E. LE ROY, U. S. N., registered at the Victoria Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

PAYMASTER G. C. GOODLOE, U. S. Marine Corps, visited New York City this week, making his headquarters at the St. James Hotel.

ENSIGN W. B. FLETCHER, who is now on waiting orders from the Coast Survey, having been excused from duty on the *Albatross*, is at St. Albans, N. Y.

PAYMASTER H. T. B. HARRIS, lately detached from the *Galena*, and now settling accounts preparatory to waiting orders, is at 82 Courtland street, New York.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR, H. M. WELLS, recently returned to the United States in the *Trenton*, from the *Lancaster*, is at Northampton, Mass., on waiting orders.

PAYMASTER D. P. WIGHT, retired, left his home in Dedham, Mass., this week for Hot Springs, Ark., where he hopes to improve his health during the winter months.

P. A. ENGR. C. W. RAE, who lately returned to the United States from a full cruise in the *Lancaster*, is on route to Washington, where he will probably receive duty.

LIEUTENANT JOHN WYCKOFF, of the Revenue Marine Service, who has been on leave, has been suffering from polyplia of the nostrils and has had a number of operations performed with very successful results by Dr. D. G. Bodkin, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER R. B. BRADFORD, U. S. Navy, returned to Washington early in the week from a visit to Wilmington, Del., to inspect the revenue cutter *La Popa*, built there for the Colombian Government, at whose request the inspection was made.

COMMANDER ALEX. H. MCCORMICK, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. A. Converse and P. A. Engr. Geo. W. Baird have been appointed a board to consider and report upon the best type of engine and the amount of power required to run all the machinery at the Washington Ordnance Foundry.

THOS. F. BARNSWELL, colored, who is in the real estate brokerage business, with an office at No. 110 Livingston street, and Wm. Bufl, a general broker, with no office, but who resides at No. 204 Concord street, have been arrested in Brooklyn, charged with preparing and transmitting to the Treasury Department a fraudulent claim for naval prize money.

THERE will be a lively shaking up of the dry bones when Mr. W. E. Chandler gets warm in his seat in the Senate. He has by no means lost sight of the Navy Department during his temporary retirement from public life, and he is as painstaking in his collection of facts as he is skillful in their presentation. As the old almanac used to say, "about this time look out for storms."

DURING the absence of Lieut. D. L. Wilson on the China Station, his new house in Georgetown will be occupied by the Misses Abbott, sisters of Mrs. Wilson. As soon as practicable after the *Marion*, to which vessel Lieut. Wilson is attached, arrives on the station, it is probable that Mrs. W. will join her husband, remaining in China or Japan a year or more before returning to America.

PROFESSOR S. P. LANGLEY has been appointed Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in succession to the late Prof. S. F. Baird. Prof. Langley was formerly Professor of Mathematics in the U. S. Navy. For some time he was stationed at the Naval Academy, and in 1867 was made Director of the Allegheny Observatory, near Pittsburgh, resigning in January of this year to become an assistant secretary of the Smithsonian.

THE record of the Examining Board in the case of Lieut. W. H. Emory, Jr., U. S. N., has been received at the Navy Department, and will be submitted at once to the President for approval. He passed a creditable examination, and will be commissioned a lieutenant commander from May 23, 1887, filling the vacancy made by the retirement of Comdr. Gibson, May 25, of the present year. Lieut. Comdr. Emory it will be remembered sailed some months since in command of the *Thetis*, en route to Alaska.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER WYTHE M. PARKS, U. S. N., one day last week started from New York City for Brooklyn. He got on the car platform of the Brooklyn Bridge, and when the cars came along attempted to board one. He found his way barred by the gate, and opening it, got on the car. The starting bell rang, but bridge officer J. H. Bishop arrested him and pulled him off the car while it was in motion. At the Tombs the Justice discharged Mr. Parks and called his arrest a gross outrage. Mr. Parks has preferred charges against the bridge officer.

WM. W. MORROW, M. C., 4th District, California, has written to the Secretary of the Navy asking for the location of a training ship on the Pacific coast, and a training station at Mare Island, so that crews for the naval vessels in the Pacific may be obtained there. The failure to secure enlistments, which led to the withdrawal of the *Portsmouth*, Mr. Morrow ascribes to the too rigid rules for admission, the unnecessary strictness of the physical examination, and especially to the existence at that time of a city school ship which drew off 450 boys. This was 12 years ago, and since then the population has greatly increased and the pressure for employment of boys and young men is steadily increasing.

ADMIRAL VIGNES returned the hospitalities of Philadelphia on Saturday last by giving a reception and breakfast on board his flagship. Among those present were: Col. Flagler, U. S. A.; Lieut. Ruschen-

berger, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. W. Gibson, U. S. A.; Paymr. W. W. Woodhull, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Comdr. John M. Forsyth, U. S. N.; Capt. J. S. Skerrett, U. S. N.; Col. R. P. Doehert, Prof. E. J. Houston, Col. Magruder, U. S. A.; M. G. Rosengarten, Admiral McCauley, Col. Forney, U. S. M. C.; Col. H. M. Roberts, U. S. A.; Lieut. Conway, U. S. A.; Col. Muckle, Gen. Merrill, U. S. A.; Chaplain Gill, U. S. N.; Lieut. R. H. Galt, U. S. N.; Capt. L. E. Fagan, U. S. M. C., and Capt. E. E. Potter, U. S. N.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE whole Army and, indeed, the whole country will regret to learn of the death of Brevet Major-General Randolph B. Marcy, Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, retired, which occurred at Orange, N. J., Nov. 22. General Marcy had been ill for some time. He leaves two daughters, one, Mrs. E. E. Clark, who was with him when he died, and the other, Mrs. McClellan, now in Europe, widow of General George B. McClellan. General Marcy was born in Massachusetts in 1811, entered the Military Academy in 1823, was graduated in 1832 and was promoted 2d Lieutenant, 5th Infantry. When the Mexican War broke out he had attained the rank of Captain, and served with gallantry at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. During 1852 he, in company with young brevet Captain McClellan, was engaged in the survey and discovery of the sources of the Red River of Louisiana, and during the year 1854 he surveyed the sources of the Brazos and Big Wichita rivers. He was next with the Utah expedition under General Johnston, and commanded a detachment which went on an expedition to New Mexico to obtain supplies for the Army in Utah, from November, 1857, to March, 1858. During this expedition his party suffered fearfully from the extreme severity of the weather. He was appointed Paymaster with the rank of Major August 22, 1859. In August, 1861, appointed Inspector-General of the Army of the Potomac, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of General McClellan. On September 23, 1861, he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and attached to the staff of the commander of the Army of the Potomac as its chief. He participated in all the battles in which General McClellan was engaged. When General McClellan was removed from command in November, 1862, General Marcy returned to his old position of Inspector-General. He received the brevets of Brigadier and Major-General, March 13, 1865, for his gallant and meritorious services during the War. In 1873, being then the senior Inspector-General of the Army, he was promoted to the grade of Brigadier-General and retired, January 2, 1881, after nearly fifty years of active and honorable service. General Marcy was a great hunter and traveller, and was the author of the "Prairie Traveler," "Thirty Years of Army Life on the Border," "Border Reminiscences," etc.

The funeral services took place at Orange on Friday and the remains were interred at Trenton on Saturday.

CAPTAIN JAMES EVELETH WILSON, 2d U. S. Artillery, who has been on sick leave from Fort Barrancas, Fla., since March last, died at Washington, D. C., November 20, in the 46th year of his age. Captain Wilson was a meritorious duty officer and served with great credit in the field during the War. He entered the Military Academy from the District of Columbia in 1858, was graduated in 1862, promoted 2d Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, and soon afterwards transferred to the 2d Artillery, promoted 1st Lieutenant, October 1, 1863, and Captain, July 24, 1874. In 1866 he was offered a Captaincy in the 38th Infantry but declined. The death of this gallant officer and gentleman will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

The remains were taken to Baltimore Nov. 20, for interment in Greenmount Cemetery, due honors being paid on the occasion by the artillery troops at Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry.

MRS. CATHERINE SCHWENK, who died November 10, in Philadelphia, in her sixty-eighth year, was the widow of Abraham Schwenk, United States Army, and mother of General S. K. Schwenk, United States Army, and Lieut. Milton Schwenk, U. S. N. The remains were taken to Lewisburg, Pa., for interment, and an account of the funeral says: "The funeral was largely attended, and the sympathy so generously manifested by the community in which the deceased so long resided is a great source of comfort to the sorely stricken family. She was indeed a mother in Israel, of noble countenance and devoted life. A moving spectacle in her obsequies was that of her six sons being the pallbearers and marching in line after the remains."

MANY will remember the marriage at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, Feb. 3 last, of Captain H. P. Birmingham, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., to Miss Myra Eulalie Clarke, daughter of Richard H. Clarke, Esq. It was a brilliant occasion, but now we have to chronicle the lady's death, November 10, at Fort Myer, Va., the present station of Dr. Birmingham. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband.

CAPTAIN HENRY LELAND, who served as an Acting Master, U. S. N., from 1861 to 1866, died in Philadelphia, Nov. 21, aged eighty-two. At the time of his death he was Secretary of the Society for the Relief

of Shipmasters, and their Widows and Children, and had been connected with the society for the last fifty years.

THE Hon. Geo. W. Lawrence, who died at Damariscotta, Me., Nov. 18, was a shipbuilder during the war and constructed several gunboats for the Government.

THE LIFEBOAT QUESTION.

THE following letter on the lifeboat question has been received at the Navy Department:

Hon. Wm. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: Some time ago the public prints stated that you were dissatisfied at the decision of a Board appointed to select a suitable lifeboat for the naval service. I soon after brought to your notice that on the landing of the troops north of Fort Fisher, previous to the first bombardment, in December, 1864, many of the boats capsized in landing troops and ammunition on the open beach. In order to meet such requirements I designed and built on board the *Mohican*, then under my command, a cask boat, now known as "Ammen's balsa," that for the past fifteen years, by Regulation, should be supplied to every vessel. The Bureau of Construction has the drawings of the *Ammen balsa*, constructed at the Kittery Navy-yard in 1870, and thereafter. The longest were 18 feet in length and had a weight of 842 pounds. The frame of the structure was needlessly heavy, and the staves were too thick; with a proper reduction in thickness, a balsa of 24 feet in length, and a major diameter of cask of three feet can be made of the same, or very slightly increased weight, and with a very greatly increased sustaining power. When loaded to eighteen inches draught it would sustain 7,500 pounds, and in an emergency could be safely brought three inches deeper, which would sustain an additional 1,500 lbs. If we place 800 lbs. of bread and water within the casks, and count the full weight of the balsa, we have 7,650 lbs. of displacement, sustaining an excess of weight of fifty persons supposed to average 150 lbs., and including sixteen pounds of provisions for each person, the balsa weighing then seventeen lbs. for each person and provisions. Some years ago I examined many of the ocean passenger steamers in our ports and was forced to the conclusion that not one of them had flotation in boats for a full complement of passengers and crew, and were it necessary to abandon a vessel in any other than very moderate weather and a smooth sea, not one of them could lower her boats and transfer her passengers and crew to them with safety, even had the boats the capacity to carry them. A boat to be of use on board ship when most needed, must be capable of being handled and safely lowered in rough weather, and the passengers, even women and children, transferred to it with safety.

When in Wilmington, Delaware, a month ago, I saw by accident the sign of Thos. Dretn and Son, builders of metallic lifeboats. On entering the shop, I found him engaged in building a superb whaleboat, 28 feet in length, for service in the Straits of Magellan. On inquiry, I learned that Mr. Dretn knew of the "Ammen balsa," and had a very high idea of its capabilities. At his request, I furnished him dimensions which I thought most favorable for a lifeboat for vessels, and asked him to forward to me estimates for construction, which I would put in your possession. In my belief the estimate is not unreasonable for a person not familiar with the construction, but I venture the supposition that, after experience in building them, he could find a commercial profit in selling them for three hundred dollars. If instructed, the Bureau of Construction can build a balsa of 24 feet in length and a major diameter of three feet of cask, having a weight of structure and a floating capacity as above stated. The cost, I suppose, will not exceed three hundred dollars.

After a period of service extending over fifty years, twenty-one of which have been passed afloat, extending over a considerable part of the waters of the globe, and having made this subject one of special study, I venture again to offer these suggestions for your consideration.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL AMMEN, Rear Admiral, retired.

GETTYSBURG MONUMENTS.

Gov. E. J. ORMSBEE, of Vermont, who is captain in the 12th Vermont Regiment, of Stannard's Brigade, of the 1st Corps, participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and Judge W. G. Vessey, colonel of the 16th Regiment, of the same brigade, marked Nov. 19 the positions of the commands of that State. A monument 50 feet high will be erected by the State on the Stannard Brigade line, 17 steps north of where Gen. Hancock was wounded. The 1st Vermont Cavalry will erect an imposing monument on the Reeling farm, recently purchased by Col. Parsons, owner of the Natural Bridge, of Virginia, who was a member of this regiment. Cos. E and H, of the 3d United States Sharpshooters, recruited in Vermont, will also be marked on this farm. Co. F, of the 1st United States Sharpshooters, also from Vermont, will be indicated on the Pitzer farm, west of the Emmitsburg road.

A BISHOP ON BETTING.

THE Bishop of Liverpool, in his address to his annual Diocesan Conference, thus refers to the plague of betting:

I think you would do well to press frequently on your people the immense harm which is being done by the betting habits of the present day. No man can take up a newspaper in this age without noticing the large amount of space and good type which betting occupies. It is a bad sign; and the constant increase of it bodes mischief. Whether racing is abstractedly wicked, and whether it encourages the breed of horses, are questions which I shall not stop to discuss. But I am quite certain that thousands bet on races who hardly know a horse's head from its tail, from a gambling spirit, and a morbid, restless love of excitement, and a secret hope that they may suddenly make a fortune without steady, quiet working. I believe the last day will show that to many a young man betting has been the first downward step to loss of character, loss of place, loss of happiness, and loss of soul.

THE FATE OF LIEUT. HARRINGTON.

The Philadelphia Press has been interviewing ex-Major Marous A. Reno, formerly of the 7th Cavalry, with reference to a story that Mrs. Harrington, the widow of 2d Lieut. Henry M. Harrington, who perished with Custer, had lost her life in the attempt to find him, on the theory that he was a captive with the Indians. The story as told in the N. Y. World is this: "The handsome young officer's body was never found among the dead who surrounded Custer's corpse upon the field. The young widow could never reconcile herself to the belief that her husband had really been killed, and long after his friends had numbered him among the dead she nursed the hope that the Indians had spared his life, by reason of his manly beauty, and that he was still living among them in captivity. This hope she had often expressed to her friends prior to her strange disappearance nearly three years ago. She was last seen by living witnesses, so far as known, near Denton, Texas. She was believed to have bought a ticket for Fort Worth, though she was strangely reticent as to her movements and their motive. Her friends now believe that the heart-broken widow, inspired by an insane hope of finding her lost husband, started for the Indian country, and perished in the attempt to rejoin him." Reno is reported as saying:

I knew Lieut. Harrington, and an elegant fellow he was. I am strongly of the opinion that he is not only dead but that he was burned at the stake. After the great battle I and several other officers, looking through field glasses, saw the Indians miles away engaged in the war dance about three captives, who were tied to the stake, and my impression is that Harrington was among the unfortunate. I rode over the field of the great battle the morning after the fight, and superintended the burial of Custer and his dead comrades. Custer was shot through the head and through the heart, but his scalp was untouched. He was stripped of all his clothing. Harrington was a magnificent specimen of humanity, and I saw no resemblance to him among the dead whom we buried. The supposition that he might have been held a captive is absurd. Indians make captives of women, but never of men.

The attack which occasioned the massacre was unwarranted, because the Indians were the rightful possessors of the land and were entirely peaceable. Many a brave man fell in that fight, and all because of Custer's ambition. When we found the dead men they lay in such a position as to show that they died after the first attack and the Indians pursued them and shot them down, for in almost every instance they were shot in the back. When I came to the body of Tom Custer, a brother of the General, and saw that his heart was cut out, I knew that Rain-in-the-Face had done it, for Custer had him imprisoned a few days before for the larceny of a piece of cloth and Rain-in-the-Face swore vengeance.

I knew Custer to flourish his sword above his head and shout, "Follow me, men; follow me," and then when the fight began he would be found in the rear. During the rebellion, on one occasion, I discovered him hiding behind a tree when a battle was raging, and I am not the only person who knows that Custer was not a gallant fighter.

With reference to this kick of the living ass at the dead lion, the N. Y. World says, very justly: "The assertion made by Major Reno that Gen. Custer was a coward has caused a great deal of indignation among those who knew the latter. Major Reno's attack on a man who has been dead for years, who perished in the thick of battle and whose reputation for courage has never been assailed heretofore is in most wretched taste, to say the least of it. Major Reno adduces no testimony worthy of the slightest consideration to establish his proposition. The friends of Gen. Custer need have no fear that Reno's accusations will injure in the least the memory of a gallant and faithful officer. It was Reno's indifference and dereliction that led to Custer's massacre. Nothing could possibly be more becoming to Reno at this time than silence."

U. S. CAVALRY ASSOCIATION.

An association has been formed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to be known as the "U. S. Cavalry Association." The officers are: President—Brig. Gen. W. Merritt, brevet major general, U. S. A. Executive Council—V. Sumner, Brig. Gen. W. Merritt, U. S. A. Major E. V. Sumner, 5th Cav.; Capt. C. C. Carr, 1st Cav.; Capt. W. A. Rafferty, 6th Cav.; Capt. F. Moore, 9th Cav. Publication and Correspondence Committee—Chairman, Major Sanford, 1st Cav.; Capt. J. B. Babcock, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. P. Blockson, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. M. F. Eggleston, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. E. S. Robins, 3d Cav. Secretary and Treasurer, 1st Lieut. O. L. Hein, 1st Cav.

The design of the association contemplates professional unity and improvement by correspondence and discussion; the reading, translation and publication of professional essays; and generally, the advancement of the cavalry service. Cavalry officers and former officers of that arm, of the Regulars and Volunteers of the United States and Confederate Service, are entitled to become members, without ballot, upon their application and upon payment of dues. Officers of the general staff and mounted service, other than cavalry officers, may become associate members upon written application made to the secretary and upon payment of dues, and are entitled to the same privilege as members.

The entrance fee is \$2, payable upon joining the association, and this in lieu of annual dues for the first year's membership. A journal of the "Transactions of the Association" will be published and distributed to the members free of expense.

The association is very desirous of obtaining essays, translations, books, pamphlets, and any information of interest to the cavalry arm, and officers who will so favor the association are requested to communicate with the secretary. Members of the association will be afforded facilities for the purchase of American and foreign military works at reduced rates.

VICE-ADMIRAL VISCOUNT KAWAYAMA, Comdr. G. Yamamoto and Chief Paym. Murakami, of the Japanese Navy, are at the Westminster Hotel, New York.

GENERAL H. C. WILKINSON, British Army, is at the Brevoort House, and Surg. H. B. Mathias, Lieut. Chapman and Lieut. Theed, British Navy, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

LIEUTENANT HENRY CLAY FISHER, of the Marine Corps, was brought before a Court martial at the Navy-yard Brooklyn on Wednesday, as the result of an investigation into his conduct at League Island, Philadelphia, recently. The charges against Lieut. Fisher are conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The difficulties attending recruiting for the British Army under the system of short service and voluntary enlistment has led the Professor of Pathology at Netley, Sir William Aitken, M. D., F. R. S., to consider the principles on which recruits should be selected, and the means of converting them into capable soldiers. In a volume published by Macmillan and Co., entitled "On the Growth of the Recruit and Young Soldier: With a View to a Judicious Selection of Growing Lads for the Army, and a Regulated System of Training for Recruits." It contains much interesting information upon the growth and development of the human system and numerous tables which are as valuable in our Service as in that of England. It is a work that should be furnished at the expense of the Government to every recruiting station of the Army and added to the list of books furnished to the Navy and especially to the vessels of the Training Squadron. Prof. Aitken assures us that the white native of the Northern States of America does not attain his full growth till between 30 and 35 years of age, giving as his authority American States, U. S. A. The age for Europeans is from 25 to 30 years. Following is a comparison of the mean height at full growth, age 30 to 35 years, and at all ages from 18 to 45:

United States, whites	30-35, 68.25 in.; 18-45, 67.69 in.
British America	67.35 " " 67.14 "
United States, colored	67.25 " " 66.66 "
Ireland	66.92 " " 66.55 "
Germany	66.07 " " 65.53 "

The young recruit cannot keep pace with the full grown man in complete training, for the reason, mainly, that heart and lungs, arteries and veins are not yet fully developed nor properly trained. By judicious training these organs can be gradually refashioned for the work desired. Failure of the recruit to do this, and the consequent failure of the recruit must be trained within his power of endurance at the start, his work being only gradually augmented in energy and in sustained activity, such as "at the double." Proper feeding is, of course, a cardinal point in judicious training. Prof. Aitken holds that a lengthened course of probation should be imposed upon all recruits with a view to determining whether any latent disease exists, and for the purpose of gradually habituating them to the exercises of the soldier. Maturity lasts to the 55th year, when the period of decline begins. Within that period of maturity the best results are to be obtained for Army work. Young soldiers will succumb to fatigue where seasoned men become harder and stronger each day. Napoleon, after the battle of Leipzig, said: "I must have grown men; boys serve only to fill the hospitals and encumber the roadsides." According to the same authority, "the first quality of the soldier is the ability to support fatigue and privation; physical courage is only the second." Germane to Prof. Aitken's work is one on "Diet in Relation to Age and Activity," a little volume reprinted from the tenth English edition, by Cupples and Hard, Boston. It is the reproduction of an article by Sir H. Thompson, F. R. C. S., which appeared originally in the "Nineteenth Century" magazine. The author says, what experience shows us to be true, that "more mischief in the form of actual disease, of impaired vigor and shortened life, accrues to a civilized man from erroneous habits in eating than from the habitual use of alcoholic drink."

Among the attractions of "Scribner's Magazine," is a story by H. C. Bunner, "The Zadoc Pine Labor Union," exposing the absurdity of the foreign ideas about labor and capital which have found a foothold; a Pacific Coast story by Bret Harte, "A Drift from Redwood Canyon," a Southern essay by Edwin Percy Whipple, "In Dickens's Land," and a description of the picturesque features of Florence, by Mr. E. H. Blasfield, the painter, and his wife, who have resided there for many years. Sixteen drawings by Mr. Blasfield illustrate the article. An unique Christmas cover will illumine the magazine. This number is exceptionally rich in verse, having handsomely illustrated poems entitled, "Reveries," by Robert Louis Stevenson; "The Rose," by Louise Imogen Guiney; "The Water Witch," by Elizabeth Akers; "A Song to the Lute," by Austin Dobson; also a poem not illustrated, "King Solomon's Dream," by Graham R. Tomson; another, "God's Comforter," by S. Decatur Smith, Jr., and a third, "Atys," by Edith M. Thomas; Sarah Orne Jewett contributes a story entitled "Law Lane," and T. R. Sullivan one called "The Fracture of Success."

Captain Charles King contributes to "Harper's Magazine" for December, an Army story entitled "Captain Santa Claus," illustrated by Zogbaum. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps has a war tale founded upon the experience of an officer who lost his wife from a wound and recovered them after a period of twelve years of forgetfulness in "Southern Cross," and another, "The Soldier's Home," which is a story of a soldier's life in the South. This number is largely devoted to story and verse, all of the fifteen articles being of this character except an illustrated article on "Garden Flowers," by F. W. Burbridge, F. L. S.; and one on "Precious Stones in the United States," by Geo. F. Kunz. It would seem to be the purpose of "Harper's" to fill a place different from that of the newer magazines, which may be considered its rivals, by a more exclusive devotion to the lighter literature.

The "American Magazine," of which Wm. C. Wyckoff is editor, issues a Christmas number. It contains a pathetic account of an organized method adopted by our soldiers, when in the field, for celebrating the return of Christmas, given by one of the survivors of a society which held its last meeting during the war. Wm. H. Ingersoll discusses the peculiarities of the accepted likeness of Christ, and recounts the legend of its origin, and describes the endeavors of distinguished American painters and sculptors to represent this ideal. Mr. Charles Gayarré describes the gayeties of New Orleans in former days. Julian Hawthorne contributes the literary notice, "Mr. Jewett," has another instalment of Olivia Delaplaine and Joel Benton exhumes a very ancient metrical version of the love story of Miles Standish.

Mr. Geo. F. Kelly, of No. 31 East 17th st., New York, has issued a triple number of his Art Review, which includes the issues for September, October and November. It has ten articles by leading writers, and sixteen photographs, each the full size of the page, which is 9 1/2 by 12 in. The photos are delicate reproductions of admirably selected pictures, and the choice of articles shows excellent editorial sense. Among the articles is one on Gardening by Fredk. Law Olmstead, and another by Julian Hawthorne on Picture-book Periodicals. The art news and comments are entertaining and sensible. Altogether this is the best periodical of its kind we have yet seen, which depends wholly on American talent. It gives every evidence of good taste, sound judgment and enterprise in its management.

Professor W. S. Chaplain's article on "Railway Accidents," to be published in the January "Scribner's Magazine," will be the first of an especially important and interesting series of papers on railways, their administration and construction, including great engineering feats, famous tunnels and passes, and, indeed, those branches of the subject which in this day engage the attention of the whole country. The illustrations which will accompany this series will be very elaborate, original, and beautiful.

Parlor Games for the Wise and the Otherwise, published by the O. M. Hubbard Co., Rochester, N. Y., is a handy little volume of games, very suggestive for the evening amusement of young people, recalling the games we knew in our youth, and adding to our resources of entertainment. It contains 21 games with pen and pencil; 25 games of thought and memory, a dozen games of action, nine "catch" games, and a dozen forfeits.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's book, "Triumphant Democracy," has been denounced by the grand jury of Wolverhampton, England, as a treasonable libel against the Queen. No action has as yet been taken by the court, and a decision in the matter is seriously awaited. During the interval the case is said to have aroused an increased interest

in Mr. Carnegie's book, which is selling more briskly than ever before.

A French work on "Modern War," by V. Derré-cagnax, Colonel d'Infanterie Breveté, Commandant en second l'Ecole Supérieure de Guerre, Paris, has been translated by C. W. Foster, 1st Lieut., 3d U. S. Artillery, and will shortly be published by James J. Chapman, Washington. It consists of two volumes, one devoted to strategy and the other to ground tactics and an atlas with 64 maps.

The Pocket Atlas, published by Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman and Co., is a convenient volume, the size of a pocket diary, containing ninety-one condensed maps (3 1/2 in. and 5 in.) with descriptive text for each; statistical tables, etc. It is a most valuable little handbook for reference and general information.

Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., whose former novel, "The Deserter," proved one of the most successful of the series now publishing in "Lippincott's Magazine," will contribute to the December number of that periodical a companion story, called "From the Ranks."

The Government of Guatemala have given Mr. W. T. Brigham's recent book on that country their endorsement, and an order for a large number of copies for governmental purposes, it is said, it about to be given the Scribners.

Messrs. A. S. Barnes and Co. publish "Elementary Treatise on Analytical Mechanics," by W. G. Peck, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, Columbia College, and a graduate of the Military Academy.

Soythe and Sword, by O. C. Auringer, (D. Lathrop and Co., Boston), is a small volume of gentle verse, pure in tone—a pleasant rivulet of song.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

FOLLOWING is a roll of the general officers and hereditary members of the Society of the Cincinnati on July 27, 1887: Army and Navy members—Secretary-General, Asa B. Gardiner, Judge-Advocate, (member Society of R. I. and Providence Plantations).

Massachusetts Society: Robert B. Bradford, Captain, U. S. N.; Thos. L. Casey, Colonel Corps of Engng.; Chas. H. Davis, Comdr. U. S. N.; Henry J. Hunt, Bvt. Major Gen., U. S. A.; A. S. B. Keyes, Captain, 10th Cav.; John W. Moore, Chief Engineer, U. S. N.; George A. Sawyer, Paymaster, U. S. N.; J. P. Story, Captain, 4th Art.; E. D. Townsend, Bvt. Major-General, U. S. A.; J. B. Upham, P. A. Engr., U. S. N.; W. D. Whiting, Commodore, U. S. Navy. Society of New Jersey—Conway H. Arnold, Lieutenant, U. S. N.; C. H. Baldwin, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy; J. C. Howell, Rear Admiral, U. S. N.; Peter D. Vroom, Captain, 3d Cav.; Charles S. Boggs, Rear Admiral, U. S. N.; J. M. Schofield, Major-General, U. S. A.

Society of Pennsylvania—Wm. A. Nichols, 1st Lieutenant, 23d Inf.

Society of Maryland—H. C. Taylor, Commander, U. S. N.

Society of South Carolina—Leighton Firley, 2d Lieutenant, 10th Cav.; M. L. Read, Ensign, U. S. N.

This is interesting, as showing to what a slight extent the "hereditary principle" now exists in our Service. It is certainly remarkable that New York has no representative in the Military Service.

COLONEL MEYER OBJECTS.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 23, 1887.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It has long been said that the finale of all military glory in the American Army is to have one's scalp taken by an Apache and his name misspelled in the paper.

In your two-line notice of my recent death, which appeared among the "Personal Items" in last week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, you have kindly reversed the order, so far, at least in my case, as to have had me killed by the accomplished editor and my name correctly spelled in the JOURNAL, which, of course, is very gratifying and most gratefully appreciated.

Inasmuch, however, as the considerate notice contains no mention of the time appointed for the funeral service, would it not be well to briefly notice the hour in your next issue? as, otherwise, friends who may wish to attend the obsequies will have to content themselves with mere letters of condolence to Mrs. Meyer. Very truly yours,

ED. S. MEYER.

It seems to us that Col. Meyer is a trifle unreasonable in asking us to fix the date of this ceremony when the person who was counted upon to play the chief part in it shows so obvious an objection to fulfilling the role assigned to him. The honored Gen. Myers was the officer of the retired list referred to in the paragraph quoted. We hope that the time is far distant when the name of his almost namesake shall no longer be borne upon the rolls of the Army.

We had the pleasure of a visit Sunday by Medical Director D. Bloodgood, U. S. N., lately attached to the Naval Hospital. He looks as genial as ever, and made his flying visit to Medical Inspector Michael Bradley and his many friends in Norfolk and Portsmouth.—Norfolk Landmark.

The Philadelphia Inquirer makes this statement, which, as we learn, is correct: "When Gen. W. S. Hancock died, nearly two years ago, among the several movements of generosity put on foot by his friends for the benefit of his widow was one in which Mr. Corcoran and other wealthy gentlemen of Washington were concerned, contemplating the purchase of a residence for her at the National Capital. Mrs. Hancock was invited to Washington in order that she might inspect and make any suggestions as to her future home. Upon her arrival, she was driven to the brown stone row then being constructed on R street near Twenty-second street, Northwest, and shown the corner building, with which, of course, she expressed her satisfaction. This house, it was understood, would be purchased for her, and the antique furniture belonging to her, and the antique furniture belonging to her mother's (Mrs. Russell's) elegant home at Longwood near St. Louis many years ago, was shipped to Washington and stored, awaiting the final action of the donors. Since that time nothing further has been heard from there. Mrs. Hancock has, of course, refrained with great delicacy from mentioning the subject even to her most intimate friends."

ANOTHER CHALLENGE FOR ZALINSKI.

HOFFMAN HOUSE, NOV. 15, 1887.

Col. John Hamilton:

SIR: I have just read your letter addressed to me on the pneumatic gun, published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the 12th instant, in reply to my challenge for a series of trials that would represent as nearly as it would be possible to do in time of peace that which we would have to meet in case of a war with a foreign power.

I quote: "As to my influence with the gun company, it is nil. Had I any it would be used to advise against your test for three excellent reasons:

"1st. It would cost a great deal of money, which, if they had to spare, could be more profitably expended."

I reply: It would cost no more to turn your gun a little and fire at an unknown distance than it costs to fire at a known distance, which they are doing constantly when a suitable audience can be got.

I quote: "2d. It would put you to much trouble and expense to rig your proposed targets." How considerate! I thank you, Colonel, but would prefer to procure the targets that these important questions may be definitely settled.

I quote: "3d. Whatever might be the result it would prove nothing."

I reply: This is a very extraordinary opinion, and one that is not shared in by the officers at the Navy Department. The general feeling is that these practical trials are just what we do require, and I am assured by very influential members of Congress that the amount required would be given (in case you accepted the challenge), if the present appropriation could not be used for this purpose.

I quote: "We have not claimed that the aerial torpedo would batter in the ideal armored bow of your (my) ram standing stem on." No, Colonel, I do not think you have, but Lt. Zalinski did state through the New York Herald last spring that he "could blow my ram out of the water before it could reach him," and I think you will agree with me that he should retract this statement or accept my challenge for these trials which represent as nearly as possible such an attack. But if he continues not to reply to my challenge the public will know how to construe his silence under these circumstances.

I quote: "We have not proposed to destroy armor plates." No, perhaps you have not; but you have not only allowed the public to believe (from their ignorance as to the small force of gas from dynamite when exploded in the air) that you could do so, but you have used language that led them to believe that you did claim you could damage a plate about as much as could be done with a powder gun. In fact the very next sentence is a specimen. You say: "Our wind gun will pierce any unarmored vessel about as efficiently as will a powder gun." The deception is in choosing something so much within the power of a powder gun.

The natural interpretation of this sentence is that you claim you can destroy anything about as effectively as a powder gun can do. Then, too, you name an unarmored ship—a kind that will never attempt to burn our cities in case of war. But your admission is a point gained by this correspondence and I accept it with pleasure, so the plate trial can be omitted.

"Musketry" can do nothing, as my torpedoes drop automatically from under the plated guard when the ram strikes; therefore the torpedo, as well as the men, are not exposed to any sort of fire from the enemy's guns. Then, too, the torpedo does not "pass over the net and under the bottom of the ship" as you suppose. The net is carried to the side of the ship by the stem of the ram, and the torpedoes are swung under the net by arms that are attached to shafts which are rocked by the ship's engine.

I note what you say about the powder guns not allowing me to go and on, if they can prevent it, etc. My challenge included such trials also, for it is easy to plate the bows so as to turn off any sort of shot at these slight angles; in fact, this is admitted by our best authorities. You say that "running bows on is a question of maneuvering." Yes, that is so, and that is the reason why I have arranged my ram so that she can be turned on her own centre (like a side-wheel ship, with paddle wheels turning in opposite directions), that I may be able to put her bows on quickly and keep them on.

Now, to sum up all this discussion and gain something by it through some practical experiment, if you think the trials I propose will be too expensive for your company, will you consent to fire a few shots, even at a rotten old craft like the *Silliman*, your gun to remain where it now is, if you prefer, but changing the direction a little and the craft to be set adrift. Nothing could occur so favorable as this for your gun in case of war; still, I challenge you or Lieut. Zalinski to accept even this trial against another rotten old vessel, for I am sure that no gun with the elevation you require could ever hit a moving object at an unknown distance, save by chance. You can drop shots, like a mortar, in a smaller circle than a flat trajectory gun can do, for the reason that a few inches variation up or down with a powder gun makes a great difference in the long and short shots; but the same flat trajectory overcomes, to a very great degree, the difficulty in firing at an unknown distance.

On the other hand, the great elevation your gun requires greatly increases the difficulty in picking up the range by firing, which must be done in practice. Then, too, your shells drop so near a vertical line that it will be impossible to explode the shell against the bottom of a ship, the only point where the ship is weak enough, and the gas is strong enough, to destroy an ironclad.

Very respectfully, yours, H. BERDAN.

The trial of Lieut. Taunt has been concluded and the papers sent on. The specifications allege that the accused was absent from the *Nipsic* from Oct. 12 until Nov. 1, and that when discovered by Comdr. Mullin, Oct. 22, at the Sturtevant House, New York, he neglected to obey the order to return to duty, and concealed himself for nine days, and further that he incapacitated himself for duty by indulging in intoxicants to such an extent that medical attendance was necessary to bring him around. Lieut. Fisher, of the *Nipsic*, was the first witness called, and he was followed by P. Asst. Surgeon Derr.

RIFLE PRACTICE FOR DEPT. PLATTE.

CIRCULAR No. 17, D. Platte, Nov. 12, publishes the official report of Guy V. Henry, Major 9th Cavalry, I. R. P., from which we take the following:

The following are the highest and lowest troops or companies at Posts of two or more companies:

Co. H, 17th Inf., Captain Howe	94.29
Co. D, 2d Inf., Captain Bradley	87.18
Co. D, 6th Inf., Captain Thibault	82.43
Co. F, 6th Inf., Captain Munson	59.44
Co. F, 21st Inf., Captain Haughey	131.11
Co. B, 21st Inf., Captain Jocelyn	83.25
Troop K, 9th Cav., Captain Olmsted	88.29
Troop B, 9th Cav., Captain Dawson	77.20
Co. F, 7th Inf., Captain Williams	90.60
Troop A, 9th Cav., Captain Kirtland	83.70
Co. K, 7th Inf., Captain Sanno	98.17
Co. C, 7th Inf., Captain Benham	96.63
Troop D, 9th Cav., Lieut. Benton	85.18
Troop H, 9th Cav., Captain Dimmick	78.90
Co. G, 8th Inf., Captain Earnest	72.00
Co. B, 8th Inf., Captain Porter	84.97
Troop G, 9th Cav., Captain Cusack	71.25
Troop A, 9th Cav., Captain Cooney	100.80
Co. K, 2d Inf., Lieut. Turner	90.55
Co. A, 2d Inf., Captain Mills	85.17
Co. D, 8th Inf., Captain Bailey	82.53
Co. I, 8th Inf., Captain Winslow	82.37
Troop K, 9th Cav., Captain Parker	89.10
Troop C, 9th Cav., Captain Conline	82.05
Co. I, 17th Inf., Captain Roberts	101.43
Co. B, 17th Inf., Lieut. Kerr and Rubin	60.60
Co. G, 21st Inf., Capt. Boyle	100.80
Co. E, 21st Infantry, Lieut. Sparrow	80.46
Co. I, 7th Inf., Captain Jackson	60.25
Co. G, 7th Inf., Captain Quinton	62.30
Co. H, 7th Inf., Captain Freeman	117.43
Co. A, 7th Inf., Captain Coolidge	90.90

Any great difference between those of the same post and arm of the service can be accounted for only by lack of interest or intelligence on the part of the officers commanding those troops or companies and is, to say the least, far from creditable.

The loss at Fort Laramie is due to the transfer of Co. H and A, 7th Inf., Capt. Freeman and Coolidge, to Camp Pilot Butte. These officers are efficient and zealous and their companies have always stood high in target practice. While a great advance by all on the previous target year may not have been expected, it was certainly to be looked for that a much lower standard should not be obtained, as Fort Washakie has succeeded in doing. This is far from desirable. There is also a small loss at Fort Omaha and Russell.

The following indicates the figures at Fort Washakie for two years and the special attention of the Department Commander is invited thereto:

Troop or Company.	I. F. M.	S. F. M.	G. F. M.
M, 9th Cav., Captain Rucker—1886	87.16	26.30	50.63
1887	87.85	21.87	52.36
Loss	4.31	4.53	4.32
G, 7th Inf., Captain Quinton—1886	103.22	85.35	69.24
1887	98.43	28.19	62.20
Loss	4.80	9.07	6.94
I, 7th Inf., Captain Jackson—1886	108.88	54.25	71.59
1887	101.63	37.47	66.35
Loss	7.25	16.78	5.24
Loss of post of Ft. Washakie since 1886	4.11	4.94	4.50

The above low skirmish per cents. of 26.10 and 21.87 are, by comparison, phenomenally small, and belong only to the lowest order of marksmanship. If these officers have done their whole duty in target practice, others have done theirs in a manner to indicate more zeal and intelligent instruction and it is hoped, in the coming target year, no further retrogression will be attained. The figures of merit of Fort Robinson, Nebraska and Douglas are also low compared with others, but they have gained over last year's record, which is creditable and gives hope for future advancements. The troops of Fort Robinson have been engaged during the target season building a post. An allowance should be made for this.

Sharpshooters.—The following troops and companies have no qualified sharpshooters: Co. F, 6th Inf.; Co. A and E, 2d Inf.; and Troops A, C, F, G, I, and M, 9th Cav., a condition in which no efficient company should be found.

Skirmish Firing.—The advance made in this most important firing by the Department from its per cent. of 37.60 to that of 46.71 this year speaks for itself, and is most creditable.

Mounted Pistol Firing.—The only reports so far received show that the highest per cent. made is 43.94, by Troop B, 9th Cavalry.

File and Volley Firing Practice, which is not obligatory, has been had by the troops at Forts Douglas and Nebraska, and Co. K, 7th Infantry, and D and K, 8th Infantry, and they are entitled to credit for their zeal and interest.

Drill and Discipline.—Frequently deficiencies in drill and discipline are attributed to the requirements made by target practice. The question arises whether the same companies would not be equally slack with no target practice. There is no reason why drill should not be kept up during the practice season. To tire men by excessive drill, or at a time when the best hours for target practice are available, is not conducive to much interest in, or good results at, target practice.

Recommendations.—1. That the necessary official action be taken which will require of any officer or enlisted man knowing or believing false methods to have been pursued in any branch of rifle practice, to report the same in writing to his superior or commanding officer, who shall at once investigate and take such action as the interests of the Service may require; in case of failure to perform the same by either party, he shall be brought to trial for neglect of duty.

2. That any officer who, in conversation, writing, or by publication, accuses other officers or soldiers of misconduct and has also failed to make the report required above, shall be brought to trial for disobedience of orders and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

RECAPITULATION.

Organization.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	1st Class Men.	2d Class Men.	Individual Figure of Merit.	Skirmish Figure of Merit.	General Figure of Merit.	Order in Dept.	General Fig. of Merit.
Insp. Rifle Prac.	1								
Engineer Officer	1								
Medical Dept.	1								
Commissary Sergt.	1								
Post Q. M. Sergt.	1								
9th Cavalry	28	324	8	93	75	43	60	58	65
2d Infantry	44	272	48	1	106	55	64	76	70
6th Infantry	18	236	58	2	97	76	95	65	60
7th Infantry	100	258	11	127	69	46	27	36	38
8th Infantry	28	222	118	9	92	75	44	22	38
17th Infantry	84	242	28	130	56	32	36	74	25
21st Infantry	159	230	7	138	78	53	71	97	81
Department	468	1788	304	314	110	95	46	71	73
Department, 1886	340	1542	410	26	100	55	37	60	60

* Included in regiment.
Dept. figure of merit, 73.82; in 1886, 72.16. Omitting the four lowest posts, the following would have been the figures of the Department, based upon eight posts: Individual figure of merit, 73.23; Skirmish figure of merit, 52.38; General figure of merit, 60.53.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 60, H. Q. A., Nov. 19, 1887.

The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, November 19, 1887.

By authority of the President of the United States, dated November 17, 1887, the military reservation of Camp (now Fort) Spokane, Washington Territory, originally declared by Executive order dated January 12, 1888, with boundaries as announced in G. O. 4, of 1888, H. Q. Dept. of the Columbia, is modified to embrace a tract of public land described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a point which is south 45der. 30min. west of a stone in the parade ground at Fort Spokane, W. T., marked "I. P.," 68.08 chains, and situated on the bank of the Spokane River, and running thence south 47der. 30min. east 23.30 chains; thence north 65der. 05min. east 25.45 chains; thence north 57der. 30min. west 7.47 chains; thence north 45der. 47min. east 32.39 chains; thence north 51der. 23min. west 49.03 chains; thence west 16.66 chains to the bank of the Spokane River; thence along said river to the place of beginning, excepting therefrom all lands within these limits heretofore granted, entered upon by settlers, or in any way reserved. Area—840 acres.

Wm. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Nov. 17, 1887.

The retirement from active service, by operation of law, of Colonel Glover Perin, Assistant Surgeon General, having been officially communicated, the termination of his service, since April 10, 1880, as Medical Director of this Dept., is hereby announced.

The Department Commander, in parting, officially, with Assistant Surgeon General Perin, has pleasure in expressing commendation of his performance of duty to the Government, in war and in peace, for almost forty years. His record is marked by distinguished service, and, coupled with his eminent virtues in official and private life, has furnished an example which may well be emulated by all who desire the esteem and confidence of their fellow men.

By command of Brig. Gen. Roger:
THOMAS M. VINCENT, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

CIR. 9, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Nov. 15, 1887.

1. The completion of the regular inspection of troops and posts in this Dept. for the year by the Inspector Gen. of the Dept. marks a point from which a new start should be made in military progress. Post commanders have been notified of the irregularities remarked on by the Inspector, and in many instances of the commendations of their commands. It is proper to record that these last are greatly in excess of the others.

2. It is published as a matter of interest to post commanders, as a fact of which they can in no other way be properly informed, that inspections show a great difference in the dress, drill, discipline, equipment and instruction between different garrisons in the Department, as well as in the companies of the same garrison. While it is appreciated, that perhaps no two commands, with the many inherent causes of inequality in these matters, can be made absolutely equal; it is scarcely necessary to point to the fact that the greater these inequalities in both instances, the more does it reflect on the post commander.

3. In inspections hereafter, scale of merit will be carefully established by the Inspector, and a year hence a report will be published intimating, as far as may be necessary for the proper information of post commanders, the progress towards perfection made in the year and the relative military standing of organizations and posts. It is believed from what is known of the spirit, time and capacity of officers in this Dept. that the record will be good.

4. As heretofore intimated post commanders should extend the professional instruction of officers of their commands beyond the drill, tactics and the regulations of the Army. It is taken for granted, at this time, that all officers are familiar with these.

Inspections hereafter will cover instructions in regard to the disposition of troops in special cases in camp, battle or on the march. Those for the present will be confined to the officer's own arm of the service, but the junior officers should study and be prepared to perform all that pertains to their rank in these regards. Home's "Précis of Modern Tactics," Brackenbury's "Elements of Modern Tactics" by Shaw and Clerly's "Minor Tactics," are recommended as text books, valuable to any officer in his professional studies.

Information as to the best method of obtaining them or other books on kindred subjects can be secured through the personal staff at these Headquarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. Merritt:
CHAS. DODGE, JR., A. D. C.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. Merritt, commanding, accompanied by Capt. Arthur Murray, A. J. A., will proceed to Fort Reno and Sill, I. T., on public business (S. O. 123, Nov. 15, Dept. Mo.).

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. W. E. Birkhimer, A. J. A., will report to Lieut. Col. H. B. Burnham, D. J. A. G., at Portland, Ore., as witness before G. C. M. (S. O. 168, Nov. 11, D. Columbia.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. E. M. Heyl, Insp. Gen., will proceed to El Paso, Texas, on public business (S. O. 133, Nov. 17, D. Texas).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.
A furlough for one month will be granted Post Q. M. Sergt. Julius Muller (S. O. 123, Nov. 15, D. Arizona).

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Reynolds, D. Q. M. G., is relieved from duty as Chief Q. M. of the Dept. He will transfer all public funds and property for which he is accountable, to Capt. Wm. S. Patton, A. Q. M., who will temporarily take charge of the office of the Chief Q. M. of the Dept. (G. O. 22, Nov. 14, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Henry J. Haysworth, A. Q. M., having repaired to Buffalo, N. Y., is assigned to duty in that city, to date from Nov. 21 (S. O. 23, Nov. 25, Div. Atlantic).

Major James W. Scully, Q. M., will proceed to Fort Pike, La., and select a site for the ordnance sergeant's quarters to be constructed at that post (S. O. 243, Nov. 18, Div. Atlantic).

Leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect on being relieved from duty at St. Louis, is granted Major Charles W. Foster, Q. M. (S. O. 19, Nov. 19, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. Col. Amos Beckwith, A. C. G. S., will in

spect o., c. and g. e., and recruiting property, reported as unserviceable, for which Capt. James N. Morgan, 24th Inf., recruiting officer, is responsible (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

Major John P. Hawkins, C. of S., will proceed to Schuyler, Neb., on public business (S. O. 115, Nov. 12, D. Platte).

Major John P. Hawkins, C. S., will proceed to Pierce, Neb., on public business (S. O. 116, Nov. 15, D. Platte).

Pay Department.

Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, paymaster, is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Du Chesne, Utah (S. O. 115, Nov. 12, D. Platte).

Leave for ten days, from Nov. 25, is granted Major Daniel N. Bash, paymaster (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

Medical Department.

Leave for six months on surgeon's certificate is granted Major Samuel M. Horton, surgeon (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Jefferson R. Kean, asst. surg. (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Wm. H. Arthur, asst. surg., to take effect on the arrival at Fort Niagara of Capt. Paul R. Brown, asst. surg. (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. Col. Andrew K. Smith, surgeon, is assigned to duty as attending surgeon in New York City, to relieve Lieut. Col. Joseph R. Smith, surgeon, who will repair to St. Paul, and report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, for duty as medical director (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

The retirement from active service Nov. 17, by operation of law, of Col. Glover Perin, asst. surg. gen., is announced (S. O., Nov. 17, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. Col. Charles Page, surg., medical director, will proceed to Forts Reno, Still and Supply, I. T., and Elliott, Texas, on public business (S. O. 123, Nov. 15, Dept. Mo.).

Capt. Paul R. Brown, asst. surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, to take effect on the expiration of his present leave, and will report to the C. O., Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty. Capt. John O. Skinner, asst. surg., is relieved from duty in the Surgeon General's Office, and will report for duty to the C. O., Fort Ontario, N. Y. Capt. Chas. Richard, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y., to take effect on the expiration of his present leave, and will report for duty to the C. O., post near Denver, Colo. Capt. Edward C. Carter, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, O., to take effect on the expiration of his present leave, and will report for duty to the C. O., Willet's Point, N. Y. (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: 1st Lieut. James G. Warren will be relieved from duty at the Mil. Acad., West Point, N. Y., and will report to the C. O., Willet's Point, N. Y., for duty with the Battalion of Engineers. 1st Lieut. John Biddle will be relieved from duty as engineer officer Dept. Dakota, and will report in person to the Supt. Mil. Acad., West Point, N. Y., for duty in the department of practical military engineering (S. O., Nov. 22, H. Q. A.).

Leave for twenty days, to commence Dec. 23, is granted Capt. Edward Maguire, C. E. (S. O. 85, Nov. 23, C. E.).

Lieut. Col. Henry M. Robert, C. E., will proceed to Fort Delaware and the fort and mortar battery opposite Fort Delaware, and thence to the battery at Finn's Point, on public business (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Hiram M. Chittenden, C. E., will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range, Neb., on public business (S. O. 115, Nov. 12, D. Platte).

Chaplains.

Leave for twelve days is granted Chaplain Winfield Scott (S. O. 89, Nov. 10, D. California).

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. Frank W. Ellis, Sig. Corps, will proceed from Washington to Sugar Loaf Mountain, Md., and will return to his station in Washington, and resume his duties (S. O., Nov. 22, H. Q. A.).

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers

Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Nov. 19, 1887:

TROOPS.

Co. I, 14th Inf., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdgrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Edwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Major Thomas McGregor, Fort Walla Walla, will proceed to Fort Spokane and assume command of that post (S. O. 166, Nov. 8, D. Columbia).

1st Lieut. E. J. McClelland, A. D. C., will report to Lieut.-Col. H. B. Burnham, D. J.-A.-G., at Portland, Ore., as witness before G. C.-M. (S. O. 168, Nov. 11, D. Columbia).

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles F. Row (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Fort Walla Walla will grant a furlough for two months to 1st Sergt. John Ruth, Troop G (S. O. 168, Nov. 7, D. Columbia).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdgrs., A, C, E, F, L, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and G, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. J. B. Johnson, San Antonio (S. O. 133, Nov. 17, D. Tex.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdgrs., B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and L, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. W. E. Almy is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. convened by S. O. 117 (S. O. 121, Nov. 10, Dept. M.).

2d Lieut. J. M. Carson, Jr., is relieved from duty as recruiting officer at Fort Reno, I. T., and 1st Lieut. Francis Michler, Adj., is appointed in his stead (S. O. 124, Nov. 17, Dept. M.).

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. James V. S. Paddock (S. O., Nov. 22, H. Q. A.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdgrs., A, C, and H, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

Col. Eugene A. Carr is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Lowell, A. T., and will return to Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 122, Nov. 10, D. Ariz.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; A and D, San Carlos, A. T.; G and M, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

1st Lieut. R. D. Read, Jr., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Thomas, A. T. (S. O. 122, Nov. 10, D. Ariz.).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdgrs., A, C, D, F, I, L, and M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; N, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Leave for five days, to take effect on the final adjournment of G. C.-M., is granted Major John I. Rodgers (S. O. 75, Nov. 14, Div. P.).

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr. (S. O. 75, Nov. 14, Div. P.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdgrs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

The return journey from Fort Niagara, N. Y., to his station, performed by 1st Lieut. Ramsay D. Potts, is approved as being necessary for the public service (S. O. 240, Nov. 19, Div. A.).

Capt. James M. Lancaster, with two enlisted men from the garrison at Washington Barracks, D. C., will accompany the remains of the late Capt. James E. Wilson, 2d Art., from Washington, D. C., to Baltimore, Md., where he will superintend their interment at Greenmount Cemetery (S. O., Nov. 22, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Edward Davis is detailed as a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Myer, Va. (S. O. 252, Nov. 23, Div. A.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdgrs., B, D, E, G, and I, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; J, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Probie, Me.

The return journey from Fort Niagara, N. Y., to his station, performed by 2d Lieut. J. E. McMahon, is approved as being necessary for the public service (S. O. 240, Nov. 19, Div. A.).

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

1st Lieut. William J. Turner, Fort Omaha, Neb., is detailed to inspect stock and supplies to be delivered at the Santes, Flandreau, and Ponca Agencies, Neb. (S. O. 115, Nov. 12, D. Platte).

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdgrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ouster, M. T.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry P. McCain, Fort Shaw (S. O. 134, Nov. 21, Div. M.).

Leave for two months, to take effect Dec. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. James H. McRae, Fort Shaw (S. O. 134, Nov. 21, Div. M.).

John Gunning, private, Co. K, committed suicide at Fort Shaw, Nov. 20, in the quarters of the company by shooting himself through the head with his rifle.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdgrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Major J. Ford Kent, Fort Spokane, will proceed to Fort Sherman and assume command of his regiment and that post, during the absence on leave of Col. William P. Carlin (S. O. 166, Nov. 8, D. Columbia).

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdgrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Another handsome roster of commissioned officers of the 5th Infantry reaches us from Fort Keogh, corrected to November. The regiment has served in the Department of Dakota since 1876.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McCook.

Hdgrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah; F and K, Highwood, Lake County, Ill. (send mail via Chicago, Ill.).

A recruiting rendezvous is established at Camp at Highwood, Ill., and 2d Lieut. A. I. Moriarty is detailed as the recruiting officer at the camp (S. O. 122, Nov. 14, Dept. M.).

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. John Carland (S. O. 122, Nov. 14, Dept. M.).

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdgrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

1st Lieut. James A. Hutton is appointed to act as inspector of the fuel purchased by Major Ezra H. Kirk, Q. M., for the public service at Charleston, S. C. (S. O., Nov. 22, H. Q. A.).

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdgrs., H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; F, San Carlos, A. T.; C, Ft. Bowie, A. T.

Capt. W. L. Carpenter is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Thomas, A. T. (S. O. 122, Nov. 10, D. Ariz.).

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdgrs., A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

The return journey from Fort Niagara, N. Y., to his station, performed by 1st Lieut. J. A. Emery, is approved as being necessary for the public service (S. O. 240, Nov. 19, Div. A.).

Capt. William N. Sage will report to Brig.-Gen. Samuel B. Holabird, president Army Retiring

Board, Washington, D. C., for examination (S. O., Nov. 21, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Wm. N. Sage has been ordered before the Army Retiring Board at Governor's Island for examination for retirement (S. O., Nov. 22, H. Q. A.).

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdgrs., E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, Fort Yates, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 117, Nov. 16, D. Dak.).

1st Lieut. Augustus G. Tassin, now awaiting orders in New York City, will proceed to Fort Sully, Dak., and report for duty with his company (S. O. 252, Nov. 23, Div. A.).

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdgrs., D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Private Fitzgerald, Co. K, who deserted from Fort Leavenworth last pay day, has reported himself at Fort Porter as absent without leave. A red-headed girl who was formerly employed here, and is now at her home in Rochester, N. Y., was the cause of his desertion. On his arrival there she discarded him and he concluded it was best to return to Fort Leavenworth at Uncle Sam's expense.—K. C. Times.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdgrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Co. I (Capt. Davis) is relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School (S. O. 74, Nov. 9, Div. P.).

The following having been summoned to appear as witnesses before a G. C.-M. at Portland, Ore., will report to Lieut.-Col. Horace B. Burnham, D. J.-A.-G., Judge-Advocate of the court: Capts. Daniel W. Burke, George W. Davis, and Charles H. Warrens, 1st Lieuts. Joseph A. Sladen, R. Q. M., Charles A. Johnson, and Richard T. Yeatman, Adjts., and 2d Lieut. William A. Kimball (S. O. 168, Nov. 11, D. Columbia).

Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter will inspect six public animals at Fort Klamath, for which 1st Lieut. William W. McCammon, A. A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 168, Nov. 11, D. Columbia).

Capt. Thomas F. Tobey will proceed to Portland, Ore., and report to Col. William R. Shafter, 1st Inf., president G. C.-M., for trial (S. O. 75, Nov. 14, Div. P.).

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdgrs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, F, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Capt. M. W. Lyon, Ord. Dept., Chief Ord. Officer, Dept. of Platte, will relieve 1st Lieut. C. St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf., of the duties of Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence at Cheyenne, Wyo., until the arrival of Capt. Wells Willard, C. S., assigned thereto. Upon being relieved, Lieut. Chubb will proceed to join his station at Fort Bridger, Wyo. (S. O. 117, Nov. 17, D. Platte).

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdgrs., B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A and E, Denver, Colo.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Oliver B. Warwick is extended three months (S. O., Nov. 22, H. Q. A.).

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdgrs., San Antonio, Tex.; A, B, C, E, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; J, Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. W. P. Evans, R. Q. M., will proceed to the post of San Antonio (S. O. 133, Nov. 17, D. Tex.).

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Macdonald, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdgrs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

1st Lieut. Edward S. Farrow will report to Brig.-Gen. Samuel B. Holabird, president Army Retiring Board, Washington, D. C., for examination (S. O., Nov. 21, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Francis J. Patten is extended two months (S. O., Nov. 22, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Edward S. Farrow has been ordered before the Army Retiring Board in Washington, of which Q. M. Gen. Holabird is president, for examination for retirement (S. O., Nov. 22, H. Q. A.).

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Sloat.

Hdgrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Major Robert H. Hall, A. I. G., will proceed to Lincoln, Neb., on public business (S. O. 115, Nov. 12, D. Platte).

Leave for twenty-one days is granted 2d Lieut. E. O. C. Ord (S. O. 123, Nov. 15, Dept. M.).

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdgrs., C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; D and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

2d Lieut. W. L. Simpson is relieved from duty as recruiting officer at Fort Sill, I. T., and 1st Lieut. J. J. Brereton, Adj., is appointed in his stead (S. O. 124, Nov. 17, Dept. M.).

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Bethel M. Custer is extended six months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for six months is granted Chief Musician Carl S. Gung'l (S. O. 134, Nov. 21, Div. M.).

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdgrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Stanton, Dak.

Private Jas. Johnson, Co. I, will appear before a Board of Officers at Fort Snelling for examination for position of Post Q. M. Sergeant (S. O. 117, Nov. 16, D. Dak.).

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, November 19, 1887.

RETIREMENT.

Colonel Glover Perin, Assistant Surgeon-General, November 17, 1887 (act June 30, 1882).

TRANSFERS.

2d Lieutenant George W. Gatebell, from the 5th Artillery to the 4th Artillery, November 12, 1887.
2d Lieutenant John D. Miley, from the 4th Artillery to the 5th Artillery, November 12, 1887.

CASUALTY.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Myers (retired), died November 11, 1887, at New York City, New York.

College Duty.

1st Lieut. William A. Dinwiddle, retired, is detailed under the provisions of act of Congress approved May 4, 1880, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Iowa (S. O., Nov. 22, H. Q. A.).

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Angel Island, Cal., Nov. 14. Detail: Capt. Robert G. Heiner and Matthew Markland, 1st Lieuts. Thomas H. Barry, James S. Pettit, Louis P. Brant, and John S. Mason, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Frederick A. Tripp, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frank H. Edmunds, Adj't., 1st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 89, Nov. 10, H. Q. A.).

At Fort Lyon, Colo., Nov. 18. Detail: Capt. Francis Clarke, 23d Inf.; Capt. P. E. Lacey, 10th Inf.; Capt. P. M. Thorne, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge and 2d Lieut. I. W. Little, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. T. W. Moore and W. M. Swaine, 23d Inf.; and 2d Lieut. J. H. Shollenberger, 10th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 123, Nov. 15, Dept. M.).

At Fort Brady, Mich., Nov. 20. Detail: Capt. James Henton, Greenleaf A. Goodale, and Louis R. Stillie, 1st Lieuts. Calvin D. Cowles and Les Feigler, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. William A. Nichols, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 230, Nov. 21, Div. A.).

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey will meet at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 15, to report upon certain subsistence stores, for which Capt. Charles P. Eagan, C. S., is accountable. Detail: Capt. Charles A. Allgood, M. S. K., and Daniel D. Wheeler, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, 3d Art., A. D. C. (S. O. 75, Nov. 14, Div. P.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. James J. Van Horn, 25th Inf.; Capt. George B. Rodney, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Charles L. Hodges, 25th Inf., will convene at Fort Snelling, Minn., Nov. 18, to examine Private James Johnson, Co. I, 25th Inf., for appointment as Post Q. M. Serg't. (S. O. 117, Nov. 18, D. Dak.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major A. A. Woodhull, Med. Dept.; Capt. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, R. Q. M., 6th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 22, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Francis H. Osbourne for appointment as Superintendent of a National Cemetery (S. O. 24, Nov. 17, Dept. M.).

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Amos Beckwith, A. C. G. S., and Capt. James N. Morgan, 24th Inf., and Allen Smith, 4th Cav., will assemble at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 22, to fix the responsibility for the condition of damaged clothing received, for which Capt. Forrest B. Hathaway, A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O., Nov. 18, H. Q. A.).

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major Gilbert C. Smith, Q. M., and Capt. George F. Barstow, 3d Art., will assemble at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 23, to fix the responsibility for alleged loss of and damage to the personal property of 1st Lieut. Mitchell F. Jamar, 13th Inf., transported from St. Louis to Annapolis. The junior member of the Board will act as recorder (S. O., Nov. 19, H. Q. A.).

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Ord. Serg't. Andrew Bush, Pvs. Joseph Hennessey, Ord. Dept.; Peter Orange, 1st Art., and Conrad Weiss, 3d Inf., will be placed upon the retired list Nov. 22 (S. O., Nov. 22, H. Q. A.).

Engineer School of Application.—In a recent order, Major W. R. E. King, C. E., announces the winter course of instruction at Willet's Point, which is a most thorough one. Examinations by the Academic staff will be held at the end of January and April, and intermediate examinations, as nearly monthly as practicable, will be held by committees of the Academic staff. Marks at examinations will be on the West Point system, and the committees will report to the commandant of the school the results of the examinations. Major King makes the following assignment of instructors: Military Engineering—Capt. E. Maguire, C. E.; Civil Engineering—Capt. E. Bergland, C. E.; Submarine Mining—1st Lieut. S. W. Roessler, C. E.; Military Photography—The Battalion Quartermaster.

Aiming Drill.—Devices for use in instructing troops at aiming drill have been issued to certain posts for trial and report as to merit.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

The Crow Indians who raised the trouble in the Crow Agency are now safe in confinement at Fort Snelling. The party consists of Crazy Head, the chief of the malcontents, Deaf Bull, a sub chief, He-Knows-His-Coups, Carries-His-Food, Looks-With-His-Ears, The Rock, The Bank and Big Hall. Gen. Ruger has directed the C. O. of Fort Assiniboine to issue rations to certain British Cree Indians (refugees), so as to prevent their starvation.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The Times says:

Col. R. F. Bernard and family are at the Menger on their way to Fort Davis. The colonel will be remembered as the officer who took such prompt and energetic action at the time of the affray between the "Botas" and "Guaraches" at Laredo. Troops Band L, 3d Cav., under command of Capt. Johnson, have arrived. Capt. Johnson is the commander of Troop B, and Lieut. Biele is in command of Troop L. The other officers belonging to these troops are absent on various duties, the most important of which is that of getting married, which is the duty the junior lieutenant is now engaged in. Colonel Clemens, 3d Cavalry, and family, have been spending a few days at the Menger hotel. An amusement club has recently been formed among the officers stationed in San Antonio, for the purpose of making arrangements for the coming winter. Gen. Smith, who is in command of the post, has inaugurated a series of drills for the different arms of the Service, and will have as assistants in charge of the infantry battalion Col. A. L. Hough, and in charge of the cavalry battalion, Capt. J. B. Johnson, with Major J. B. Burbank in charge of the artillery. Capt. Graham is visiting Capt. Richards.

U. S. INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

The examination of the present class in Minor Tactics and Infantry and Cavalry Tactics commenced Nov. 22, the examiners being Majors Sanford and Hawkins, Captains Wherry and MacArthur and Lieut. Hein. The recitations in Military Law begin Dec. 1. The assignment of student-officers to sections in Military Law and the designation of officers for duty as Instructors and Assistant Instructors in the Department of Law are:

MILITARY LAW—1st SECTION. 2d Lt. G. W. Martin, 14th Inf. 2d Lt. C. B. Baker, 7th Inf. 2d Lt. C. L. Beckurts, 6th Inf. 2d Lt. E. R. Benjamin, 1st Inf. 2d Lt. R. A. Brown, 4th Cav. 2d Lt. H. B. Bryan, 3d Cav. 2d Lt. W. P. Burroughs, 1st Inf. 1st Lt. W. O. Cory, 13th Inf. 2d Lt. J. H. Duval, 18th Inf. 1st Lt. M. F. Eggleston, 10th Cav. 2d Lt. C. W. Farber, 8th Cav. 1st Lt. W. L. Finley, 9th Cav. 2d Lt. G. J. Goffrey, 12th Inf. 2d Lt. O. Gurvitz, 11th Inf. 2d Lt. S. M. Hackney, 16th Inf. 2d SECTION. 1st Lt. W. N. Hughes, 19th Inf. 1st Lt. J. I. Haden, 8th Inf. 2d Lt. J. T. Haines, 5th Cav. 2d Lt. E. M. Johnson, Jr., 10th Inf. 2d Lt. L. M. Koehler, 6th Cav. 2d Lt. C. M. Koops, 13th Inf. 1st Lt. G. W. Martin, 14th Inf. 2d Lt. C. B. Baker, 7th Inf. 2d Lt. C. L. Beckurts, 6th Inf. 2d Lt. E. R. Benjamin, 1st Inf. 2d Lt. R. A. Brown, 4th Cav. 2d Lt. H. B. Bryan, 3d Cav. 2d Lt. W. P. Burroughs, 1st Inf. 1st Lt. W. O. Cory, 13th Inf. 2d Lt. J. H. Duval, 18th Inf. 1st Lt. M. F. 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rendering first aid to the sick and wounded; the ordinary modes of cooking, and must also possess a thorough knowledge of the regulations of the Medical Department. A candidate for the position of acting hospital steward must pass a satisfactory examination as to his physical condition, moral character, and general aptitude, and in the general principles of arithmetic, including decimal fractions and the rules of proportion; in orthography and penmanship; the Articles of War and the regulations affecting enlisted men; pharmacy; care and use of meteorological instruments and hospital and field appliances furnished by the Medical Department; the methods of rendering first aid to the sick and wounded; the ordinary modes of cooking.

C. E. F. asks: 1. Referring to a recent special exhibition of firing, by U. S. troops in Chicago, were the cartridges taken from box or prairie belt? Ans.—Originally from the prairie belt.

2. Was the ammunition placed in the loops or inserted between the belt and blouse? Ans.—Originally in the loops. Dummy cartridges were used. Dummy cartridges are made by withdrawing the powder from a service cartridge and removing or firing the primer. The powder is replaced by 70 grains of salt, sand, wood or any non-explosive substance.

3. Do you believe as many shots could be fired from a six-shot magazine gun in the same time, magazine filled, chambers empty? Ans.—When Maj. Gen. Terry was president of the Small Arms Ordnance Board, the following tests were required: 1. Safety test—Number of seconds required to fire 10 rounds. 2. Rapidly with accuracy test—Number of shots fired in two minutes. 3. Rapidly at will—Number of shots fired in one minute without taking aim. The official report of the board shows results obtained by Mr. Albee, firing the Hotchkiss; Mr. Chaffee, the Chaffee-Reece; Mr. Lee, the Lee; and Mr. Spencer, the Spencer-Lee, as follows:

Gun.	Seconds required to fire 10 rounds.	Fired by.	No. of hits.	No. of rounds fired.	No. of cartridges carried.	Rapidly at will—Number of shots fired in 1 minute.	Rapidly with accuracy—Number of shots fired in 2 minutes.
Hotchkiss	14	Mr. Albee	45:25	hits	23	33	33
Chaffee-Reece	17	Mr. Chaffee	28:21	hits	35	35	35
Lee	9	Mr. Lee	68:41	hits	40	40	40
Spencer-Lee	9	Mr. Spencer	69:26	hits	40	40	40

Mr. Spencer has fired 50 shots in 75 seconds. Mr. Lee in 60 seconds. Perhaps you are not aware that in the Regular Army our skirmishers utilize the gun-sling to support the recoil of the rifle, and to maintain it in many of the firing positions, lying down, thus enabling the skirmisher to manipulate his rifle with one hand, while with the other he "feeds" cartridges to his gun, and usually carries half a dozen cartridges in his mouth.

COLLEGE DETAILS.

LIEUT. W. P. VAN NISS, U. S. Army, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell University, contributes to the *Ithaca Daily Journal* a reply to the recent attack of the *New York Sun* upon the system of teaching tactics at colleges. That paper said: "The business of detailing Army officers for duty at colleges is a farce and the officers thus detailed are out of their proper sphere of activity." Lieut. Van Niss, speaking particularly of his own duties, says: "The material here in point of intelligence is superb and was remarked upon last year by a distinguished officer of the German artillery, who was present at the armory during the drill hour. I believe that good work is being accomplished in a military way at Cornell, and that it is in a great measure due to the cordial support of the faculty, and the interest taken in the Military Department by the trustees as indicated by the building of a fine armory at great expense, and by the generosity with which equipments and supplies are furnished whenever required."

BIRTHDAYS IN THE SERVICES.

The following officers of the Navy and Marine Corps celebrate their birthdays this week:

	Born.	Retires.
J. N. Miller, Captain	Nov. 22, 1836	1893
C. V. Gridley, Commander	" 24, 1844	1906
E. D. Tausig, Lieutenant	" 20, 1847	1900
E. E. Beatty	" 26, 1853	1915
T. M. Brunby	" 30, 1855	1917
F. F. Fletcher	" 23, 1856	1917
J. H. Hetherington, Ensign	" 21, 1856	1918
J. H. Fillmore	" 24, 1858	1918
J. E. Craven	" 24, 1858	1920
T. H. Streets, Surgeon	" 20, 1847	1909
C. T. Hibbett, P. Asst. Surgeon	" 20, 1859	1912
E. S. Naah	" 23, 1854	1916
T. H. Looker, Pay Director	" 23, 1829	1891
J. D. Doyle, P. Asst. Paymaster	" 20, 1855	1917
G. M. L. McCarty, Chief Engineer	" 20, 1835	1897
E. D. Taylor, P. Asst.	" 24, 1841	1903
A. B. Bates	" 25, 1843	1904
L. K. Reeves	" 20, 1859	1912
J. R. Wilmer, Asst. Engineer	" 21, 1854	1916
T. F. Burdett, Pst Asst. Engr.	" 21, 1854	1916
H. Hall, Asst. Engineer	" 22, 1855	1920
J. T. Bailey, Sailmaker	" 23, 1830	1901
M. T. Endicott, Civil Engineer	" 25, 1844	1906

P. J. Moser, 2d Lieut. U. S. M. C. " 24, 1860 1924

A FEARLESS WARRIOR.

"I SHOULD think," said Ethel, to her Military beau, "it would feel so funny to have a moultache on your lip. Doesn't it tickle you all the time?" "No," said Ethelred, boldly, "it does not feel strange at all. See?" And just then the brooding owl that to the moon complained from yonder ivy mantled tower was scared out of a year's brooding by a startling sound, something like the final exhaust of a bath tub at midnight's silent hour, only louder and more abrupt. "Oh!" said Ethel, in a sweet little voice, and "Ah," said Ethelred, with a satisfied tone.

NEARLY complete returns of the Grand Army of the Republic vote on the proposed pension bill have been received at the National Grand Army of the Republic Headquarters in Minneapolis, and it is practically unanimous in favor of the bill. The General Pension Committee, Gen. George S. Merrill, of Lawrence, Mass., chairman, will compile the returns and present them to Congress.

THERE is a demand in some quarters that the President's forthcoming message be short. How would this suit the abbreviators? "Senators and gentlemen: Having read the newspapers, you know what the country needs. Go to work.—G. C."—*Pittsburg Chronicle*.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At Newport Nov. 20.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 1 gun. Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. At Newport, R. I., Nov. 26. She will soon be docked at New York, to receive a high speed screw in place of the one now attached to her.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. It is expected that the *Galena* will leave New York in a few days for Norfolk. It is generally supposed that she will be thoroughly overhauled at the Norfolk Navy-yard, and probably be provided with new boilers.

OSSISPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Newport Nov. 26.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Left New York for Newport, R. I.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. At Norfolk, Va. Will be repaired.

S. Atlantic Station—Rear Adml. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Maldonado, Uruguay, Nov. 18.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. At Maldonado, Uruguay, Nov. 19, for Montevideo.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickins. Reported by cable to have arrived at Maldonado, Uruguay, Nov. 18.

European Station—R. Adml. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Will be at Genoa, Italy, about Dec. 8. At Smyrna Nov. 4.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. Will meet the *Pensacola* at Genoa, Italy, about Dec. 8. At Smyrna Nov. 4.

Pacific Station—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Has been despatched to Samoa and Tonga Islands to protect American interests.

ALBERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Panama Oct. 30.

INOQUOI, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. Expected at Paita Oct. 1. Ordered to visit Aufragro and Topalo Bampo, Mexico on her way to Mare Island Navy-yard.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. At Honolulu, Sept. 30, last accounts. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Dwy. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office. At Honolulu Oct. 20.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Juneau, Alaska, Sept. 28. To sail for Sitka in a few days.

THELIS, 4th rate, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory, Jr. Sailed from San Francisco, Nov. 16, for Sitka, Alaska. Left Port Townsend, Nov. 24, en route to Sitka.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. a.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Was at Honolulu Oct. 23.

Atlantic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, 1 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Byron Wilson. To sail from Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 22 for Kobe, stopping at various ports in Inland Sea.

ESSEX, 1 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Sailed from Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 17, for Caroline Islands. Would be heard from next at Manila.

MARION, 1 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. Arrived at Panama, Nov. 1. Her officers and crew will be relieved by others, who leave New York on the steamer of Nov. 10, and the vessel will rejoin the Asiatic Station. Commander N. M. Dyer will relieve Commander Miller.

MONOCACY, 1 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 21.

OMAHA, 1 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Chemulpo, Korea, Oct. 21.

PALOS, 1 4th rate, 6 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 21. Would sail shortly for Kobe.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Train. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain T. F. Kane. Receiving ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron. Commander F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. At the Navy-yard, New York, having slight defects made good, resulting from a recent collision.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. At Norfolk, Va.

On Special Service.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York Navy-yard.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. At the New York Navy-yard. Left New York Saturday and returned Monday Nov. 21.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At New York Navy-yard undergoing repairs.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Commander H. F. Pickens. At Erie, Pa.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. At New York Navy-yard.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 25, to resume her surveys on the coast of Southern California.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. At New York City.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. At New York Navy-yard.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajar*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Sactara—At Portsmouth, N. H. Will probably be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station. Repairs have been completed and the vessel is ready for a steam trial.

Chicago—At New York. Is getting ready for trial trip. It is expected that the steam trial of the *Chicago* will be made within ten days. Her dock trial is to be made sometime this week. The engineers to superintend the trial are now being detailed.

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired. Will not be ready for sea till about June, 1888.

Hartford—Repairs will not be made until legislative action is secured.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

SENATOR MITCHELL, of Oregon, is in favor of establishing a Navy-yard on Puget Sound.

THE Court-martial recently convened at the Norfolk Navy-yard has been broken up by the escape of the sailor who was on trial.

COMM. SCHLEY is favorably impressed with a model of an anchor lately submitted to him. It has many advantages over the old anchor, which is considered a relic from the ark. He will have an anchor constructed according to the new pattern, and give it a trial on board a vessel.

THE accounts of the Lishman steam generator, published in England, show coal economies of a character which may make a revolution in steam propulsion. The claim is that the evaporative power of the generator is 12.3 lbs. per pound of coal, as against only 5½ lbs. of water in an ordinary furnace.

THE main steam valves of the *Chicago's* engines were returned from the Morgan Iron Works, where they have been for some weeks, during the week just passed, and active preparations are now in progress looking to a speedy conclusion of the trial trip, which has been postponed from time to time since June last. It is the present intention of the Department to commission the *Chicago* soon after the successful compliance with the terms of the contract in regard to horse power in free route.

A DESPATCH from Constantinople Nov. 17 says: "A British sailor, serving on the steamer *Quinnebaug*, who was under sentence of imprisonment for some offence, jumped overboard in the Sea of Marmora. He reached the shore and claimed British protection. The American Consul claims him, but the British refuse to surrender him on the ground that his offence is not included in the extradition treaty. The case has been referred to the Home Office. The *Quinnebaug*, with Admiral Greer on board, has proceeded for Smyrna."

It had been decided to construct the engines and machinery, as well as the hulls of the armored cruiser and battleship, in the Government navy-yard, and arrangements have been made with that end in view. Secretary Whitney has lately discovered, however, that he cannot legally take such action. Sec. 6 of the act authorizing the construction of the vessels referred to, provides that the engines, boilers and machinery "shall be of domestic manufacture and procured by contract, unless the Secretary of the Navy shall be unable to obtain the same at fair prices, in which case he may construct the same or any portion thereof in the navy-yards of the United States." The Department is thus constrained to give manufacturers an opportunity to compete for the work.

THE Philadelphia *Chronicle* says: "Commodore Schley's recommendation that a limited number of the enlisted men of the Navy shall be admitted after examination to the grade of ensign, if adopted, will only result in the discharge for each man so appointed of some unfortunate naval cadet who has been educated at great expense by the Government, but for whom there is no room in the Service after graduation. The suggestion that this plan would encourage young men who have not influence enough to get to Annapolis to enter the ranks of the naval service is completely offset by the fact that the same or greater influence would be necessary to get commissions for such volunteers after they had been enlisted. And besides it is safe to say that the plan would never be allowed to come to anything, even should a law pass permitting it."

The Fourth Auditor has begun the examination of claims filed under the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Mullen case. About twenty cases went to the Navy Department for certification as to the naval histories of the officers concerned.

No report has yet been received of the Survey on the *Jamestown* and *Saratoga*, but it is the general impression that it will require more than the 20 per cent. limit to repair them. If this proves to be the case it is difficult to imagine how the winter cruise of the naval apprentices can be made.

A trial of a new torpedo boat, the *Jantchikhe*, destined for the port of Vladivostok, and constructed at St. Petersburg, has given satisfactory results. The average speed attained during a three hours' trip was slightly over the 19 knots contracted for. A further trial is to be made to determine the quantity of coal and the capacity of the bunkers.

The following is the employment of vessels of the Pacific Station for the month of October: *Vandalia*, at Honolulu; *Mohican*, Honolulu, Oct. 13; *Alert*, at Palta when last heard from and ordered to visit Panama, and ports along the Central American coast; *Iroquois* will visit Sufragio and Topolo Camp on her return to Mare Island Navy-yard; *Juniata*, at Honolulu; *Adams* sailed Oct. 3 for Samoa and Turga islands.

The following circular letter, signed by Chief Clerk Hogg, was sent to each employee of the Navy Department, Nov. 23: "The Secretary of the Navy directs me to say to the officers and employees of this Department that it will give him pleasure, if the privilege is allowed him, to present each one of them with a turkey for Thanksgiving. Those who desire to accept the courtesy extended to them by the Secretary, will please send their names to the Chief Clerk."

In the matter of the claim of Joseph Barry, Paymaster's Yeoman, for reimbursement for travelling expenses, amounting to \$13.30, from Boston to Annapolis, Comptroller Butler, after stating the facts, says: "Mr. Barry has served in the Navy as Paymaster's Yeoman, with Pay Inspector Caswell, for more than three years, and must have known that he was not entitled to travelling expenses until he accepted his appointment. The law is distinct on the subject, and there is no ground for paying this claim."

A very valuable paper, entitled "Machinery of Small Boats for Ships of War," etc., was lately read before the British Society of Naval Architects by A. Spier, Esq. This paper gives a resume of what has been done during the past ten or twelve years to increase the speed and efficiency of small craft for naval and other uses. It gives a great deal of valuable data about the details of construction, including the power necessary to propel boats of different sizes at different speeds. It also gives particulars of the weights of various types of machinery, with their economy in fuel, etc. Parties interested in this subject can obtain copies of this paper gratuitously from Mr. Frederick M. Wheeler of 93 and 95 Liberty street, New York, who has published the article in pamphlet form.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Nov. 21.—Boatswain P. H. Smith, to special duty at the works of Messrs. Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 23.—Commander Frederick Rodgers, as Assistant Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District December 1, and as Inspector of that District January 2 next.

Detached.

Nov. 21.—Ensigns Charles C. Marsh and Albert P. Niblack, from the Coast Survey steamer *Patterson* and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Henry E. Parmenter, from the *Saratoga* and ordered to the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*.

Nov. 22.—P. A. Surgeon F. S. Nash, from duty at the Smithsonian Institution and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Commodore A. E. K. Benham, as Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District January 2 next and placed on waiting orders.

MARINE CORPS.

Nov. 21.—Captain W. R. Brown, detached from the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

Captain C. A. Doyen, detached from the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

The annual report of Comdr. W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, shows the total number of cadets in the Academy on Oct. 1 last to have been 224, and 97 in the 4th Class.

The high standard of academic merit has been maintained during the year, while the conduct of the cadets has, in general, been excellent.

No cruel or degrading instance of hazing has taken place for a long period; the strict construction placed upon the law by the court and the Department has effectually suppressed the tendency to this objectionable practice; and it is the Superintendent's intention to bring to trial every form of hazing, no matter how trifling.

In conformity with the act of Congress requiring instruction to be given to all classes of cadets in "the physiological effects of alcohol and other stimulants, and their effects upon the human system," a department of physiology and hygiene was added to the course of study. The surgeon of the Academy was made head of the department and a member of the Academic Board. Instruction was given by means of lectures and recitations from a text book, a French manikin, a skeleton, charts, magic lantern views, etc., were obtained to facilitate the instruction.

A revised edition of the Academy Regulations has been prepared, and is now in the hands of the Government Printer.

The library, which contained 23,275 volumes on Oct. 1, 1886, was increased 950 volumes during the year.

The course of instruction has continued without material change, except in the case already noted of the department of physiology and hygiene. It is, however, the unanimous opinion of the Academic Board that important changes should be made at the same time it is considered inexpedient to make any change until the course of instruction be reduced to four years.

It is recommended that the course be reduced to four

years, as provided in the bill presented by the Naval Committee last winter.

The general character of the summer practice cruise was somewhat modified by the plan of assigning marks for the practical work of cadets of the first class. The plan has worked well, as shown by the report of the officer commanding, and it is proposed to extend it to other classes and other cruises. It is thought that manual skill in the machine shop, activity aloft as a sailor, and officer-like bearing in the performance of duty should have a more direct bearing in determining the class standing than has heretofore been the case. The recommendation of the commanding officer of the practice cruise regarding the method of detailing men for that cruise, is fully approved by the Superintendent, who urgently suggests that an exception be made in the case of the Academy with reference to general service men, and that a limited number of selected men be detailed for the Academy, these men to constitute the leading men of the practice cruise. They have a great influence even upon the moral character of the cadets, not to mention their many important functions in assisting the young men in learning their profession.

The report concludes with a recommendation that graduates of the Academy for whom there are no vacancies in the Navy or Marine Corps be appointed in the Revenue Marine Service. It is thought that this could be accomplished by an understanding between the Treasury and Navy Departments without legislation.

\$275,000 is asked for a practice vessel. Attention is called to the needs of the Academy in the matter of ordnance and machinery. It is stated that adequate rifle practice is not possible for want of suitable guns, nor is there a single example of a modern marine engine accessible for the instruction of the cadets. An estimate of \$108,000 is submitted for the purchase of five acres of land adjacent to the Academy.

REVENUE MARINE.

Revenue steamer *Chandler*, Lieut. H. D. Smith, commanding, having been temporarily repaired, has been ordered on duty again, relieving the revenue steamer *Manhattan*, Capt. D. F. Lozier, who has been ordered to cruise between White-stone and the Narrows.

1st Asst. Engr. James Ogden has been on sick leave, suffering with an attack of pneumonia. His many friends hope he will soon be well.

The following revenue marine vessels have been ordered to cruise on dangerous coasts of the United States for the relief of distressed vessels: *Gallatin*, Hamilton, Dallas, Woodbury, Dexter, Colfax, Ewing and Grant.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. G. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Bear, Capt. M. A. Vicaly, San Francisco, Cal.
Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, Oswego, N. Y.
Boutwell, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, Savannah, Ga.
Chase, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, comdg, New Bedford, Mass.
Colfax, Capt. J. B. Moore, comdg, Wilmington, N. C.
Corwin, Capt. C. L. Hooper, San Francisco, Cal.
Crawford, Capt. A. C. Fenger, comdg, Cedar Key, Fla.
Coxe, 1st Lieut. W. C. Coulson, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg, New York.
Dallas, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg, Portland, Me.
Dexter, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, Newport, R. I.
Dix, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg, Galveston, Texas.
Discover, Engineer C. F. Dyce, Savannah, Ga.
Ewing, Capt. T. W. Lay, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Fessenden, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Detroit, Mich.
Forrest, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg, Mobile, Ala.
Gallatin, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. A. B. Davis, comdg, New York.
Guthrie, Lt. George Williams, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hamlin, Capt. J. A. Slamm, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Hartley, 2d Lt. T. W. Benham, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Howley, 2d Lieut. W. A. Felling, Mobile, Ala.
Johann, Capt. J. G. Baker, comdg, Milwaukee, Wis.
McCulloch, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg, Charleston, S. C.
McLure, out of commission.
Manhattan, Capt. D. F. Tozier, comdg, New York.
Penrose, 2d Lieut. Jno. Morrissey, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Perry, Capt. J. Henriques, comdg, Erie, Pa.
Report, out of commission.
Rush, Capt. L. G. Shepard, San Francisco, Cal.
Stevens, Lt. W. H. Hand, comdg, New Berne, N. C.
Seward, Capt. J. H. Parker, comdg, Shieldsborough, Miss.
P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Search, 2d Asst. Eng. C. F. Munroe, in charge, Balt., Md.
Saville, out of commission.
Vanderbill, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre, Moriches, L. I.
Woodbury, 1st Lt. T. S. Smyth, comdg, Eastport, Me.
Wolcott, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, Fort Townsend.
Washington, Lieut. J. W. Congdon, comdg, New York.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r.
Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
Ensign M. L. Wood, U. S. N., *Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.*
Lt. M. L. Wood, U. S. N., *Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.*
P. A. Foye, U. S. N., *Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.*
Steamer A. D. Bache, Lieut. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., commanding. Address, Baltimore.
Steamer G. S. Blake, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, N. Y.
Schooner Eagle, Lieut. Chas. P. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg. Address Station F. N. C.
Schooner Etna, Lieut. C. T. Force, U. S. N., Address Annapolis, Md.
Steamer Gedney, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, N. Y.
Steamer Hassler, Lieutenant David Peacock, U. S. N., comdg. Address Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal.
Steamer McArthur, Lieut. J. C. Burnett, U. S. N., comdg. Address Oakland, Cal.
Steamer Princeton, Lt. Comdr. Chas. W. Thomas, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Schooner Scouraby, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address New Berne, N. C.

FISH COMMISSION.

The *Albatross*, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg, sailed from Norfolk on Nov. 20 for Santa Lucia (one of the Windward Islands), en route to the Pacific. She will dredge on route, and should reach that point by Nov. 25. Her first mail will be received at Rio de Janeiro, to which point all letters should be addressed.

The *Two Hawks*, Mate James A. Smith, commanding. At Wood's Hall.

The *Halapay*, Wm. Hamlin, comdg. At Hayre de Grace, Md.

The *Grampus*, J. W. Collins, comdg. At Wood's Hall.

In the Colorado desert, near Idaho, there is a large bed of rock salt, and the Southern Pacific Railroad, in laying the track to the salt bed, has been obliged to grade the road for 1,200 ft. with blocks of these crystals. This is the only instance where the road-bed is laid and ballasted on salt. The sea, which once rolled over this place, dried up and left a vast bed of salt nearly 50 miles long. The supply is inexhaustible, and the quality excellent.—*Ex.*

SECOND COMPTROLLER BUTLER has decided that the sums not exceeding \$10 paid to certain colored recruits in Virginia and the Department of the South by Gen. Butler and Gillmore, under orders of the War Department dated Nov. 20, 1862, and Dec. 22, 1863, respectively, were not bounties within the meaning of the bounty laws and are not to be deducted from the bounty to which any such soldier is otherwise entitled. He holds that the payments were in the nature of gratuities or premiums of uncertain amount to a special class of recruits.

IN DEFENCE OF THE ATLANTA.

A MEMBER of the Naval Advisory Board which designed the *Atlanta* is quoted as saying, with reference to Captain Bunce's criticisms on that vessel, that they are directed principally against the type of ship, and not against the *Atlanta* in particular. There is, he says, a difference of opinion among naval experts as to the merits of vessels built as the *Atlanta*, with a central superstructure and low freeboard fore and aft; but as this is the only type preserving the full efficiency of the fore-and-aft fire of the heavy rifles, it has the bulk of expert testimony in its favor, and nearly all naval powers have built or are building cruisers on that plan. It would not be practicable, in the opinion of the particular member of the Advisory Board, to build up the *Atlanta* at the bow and stern, for the reasons that the vessel was not designed to bear the weight of such superstructures, and that the battery fire would be crippled. It would be more satisfactory to build a new vessel embodying Capt. Bunce's ideas than to endeavor to alter another type to correspond.

The letter of Capt. Bunce has been passed around among the Chiefs of Bureaus in Washington for their comments thereupon. It has already been acted upon by Chief Naval Constructor Wilson and Engineer-in-Chief Melville, and is now in the hands of the Chief of Ordnance. The construction officers are more in sympathy with the criticisms than some of the other officers. At the time the Advisory Board submitted the plans for the *Atlanta* and *Boston* the construction officers interposed many objections, particularly to the low bulkheads of the vessel, claiming that if they were so constructed the vessel would be unworthy. Chief Constructor Wilson, accordingly, agrees with Bunce in most of his suggestions, but recommends a thorough test of the vessel, before any changes are made. His endorsement covers only a few lines to the above effect.

Engineer-in-Chief Melville, in considering the communication of Captain Bunce in regard to the reconstruction of the *Atlanta* classifies the numerous recommendations under 12 different heads, and replies to each. He thinks that as much of the steering gear as possible should be put below the water line. Stores, which it has been customary to carry below the water line could be placed above to effect this. The forward orlop deck is the best place for the automatic steering engine. To carry the hand and steam gear through the double bottom would require a stuffing box for each water-tight compartment. The deck could only be widened by entirely rebuilding the superstructure, though additional room upon it could be obtained by removing the hammock nettings and using the hammocks to protect the secondary batteries on the superstructure deck, to which a part of them might be removed as proposed. To change the battery itself would require the alteration of the entire design of the upper part of the hull, and that in the boiler hatches would entail other extensive changes in the fire-room, pipes, etc. To abolish the sail-power altogether would be better than to reduce the battery or curtail the coal endurance. To build up the outway bow and stern would destroy the best fighting qualities of the vessel to make her more comfortable for cruising. The objections urged against the *Atlanta* on this account apply equally to the *Yang-Wei*, *Tookuiki*, *Emeralda*, *Etna*, *Nantua-Kan*, *Charleston* and *Reina Regenta*.

It is understood that the Engineer-in-Chief concurs with the following recommendations of Capt. Bunce: That a new steam launch be provided; that the ice-machine be put below decks and the dynamo and their steam engines below the water line, making room for them by reducing the masts to two and thus getting rid of two storerooms from the berth deck. Also that there should be but one machine shop and that changes should be made in the shell room and the magazines.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.

The members of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club and their friends gathered in force at the club house, No. 7 East 33d Street, New York, to listen to the lecture by one of their members, Lieut.-Comdr. Leonard Chenery, U. S. N., on the history, theory and method of chart making. The lecture was a very interesting and instructive one, and was listened to with a degree of favor which argues well for the success of the course opened by Mr. Chenery, who is himself one of the lecture committee, the other two members being A. C. Canfield and J. Frederick Tams. The next lecture, on the History and General Theory of Navigation, will be delivered Dec. 19 by Lieutenant W. R. McComb. Lectures will follow January 7 on Practical Navigation by Deed Reckoning; January 23 Mariner Compass; Feb. 19 Chronometers; March 18, Aids to Navigation Lights, etc.; April 1, Tides and Ocean Currents; April 22, Harbors. There will also be a lecture by the Surgeon of the Club on First Aids to the Injured, and one on the Best Methods of Amateur Photography. The lectures will be by officers of the Navy and other well-known experts. A grill room is to be established at the clubhouse and practical instruction given in cooking suitable to small yachts. It is also proposed to establish a regular course of instruction in practical navigation, by Capt. Howard Patterson, for the Naval certificate supplied by him and to give practical instruction in rigging and marine-spike work with familiar conferences upon this subject. The Seawanhaka Club is to be commended for the excellent work it is doing for the instruction of its members in seamanship, all of which is in line with what we have to say elsewhere as to inclusion of yachtsmen in a scheme for a Naval reserve.

REAR ADMIRAL SIR MICHAEL SEYMOUR, of the British Navy, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, on Thursday.

Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS, of Birkenhead, have been selected by the Hamburg-American Company to build for their Hamburg and New York express passenger service a steamer of nearly 7,000 tons. The vessel is to be constructed of steel, with a complete double bottom, and is to be subdivided into not less than 16 principal watertight compartments. Her engines are to be twin-screw, of great power, and arrangements are to be made for insuring the maximum of security, with comfort for passengers.

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pecially for themselves, of any wholesale dealer, of whom
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ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that
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ARMYNAVY.

THE New York Herald finds fault with the pre-
sent method of recruiting for the Regular Army,
without, however, suggesting a better, and then
launches into a fervid prophecy that "when we
want soldiers for the defence of the Union they will
come from our firesides and families. Our Armies,
says the Herald, will be our sons and brothers, and
not the poor, shiftless waifs who, in despair, or
poverty, or to avoid even the minor responsibilities
of life, find refuge in the Army. The desertion of
a private soldier is the sign of an awakening sense
of self-respect. This may not be consoling to Gen-
eral Sheridan, but it is a fact." Well, we might go
back to the days of 1861-5 and give a few statistics
which would rather weaken our contemporary's
statement and his ardent forecast, but content our-
selves with remarking that it is easy of proof that
at no time in the history of the U. S. Army was so
excellent material obtained for its ranks as now.
We ourselves know of several young men of good
family and education who have enlisted for the sole
purpose of working up to a commission, and an ex-
amination by the Herald of the troops stationed in
New York Harbor will, we think, conclusively con-
vince it, that "the poor, shiftless waifs" are mere
figments of the imagination. But there are none so
stupid, as those who won't learn and won't accept a
fact even when they see it. The concluding assertion
that the violation of a solemn oath, the deliberate
and fraudulent breaking of a voluntary contract of
enlistment are signs of an awakening of self-respect,
is as ridiculous as it is unprincipled.

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

In publishing last week the report of the Chief of
the Naval Bureau of Navigation we reserved for this
week what was said in reference to the question of
Naval Reserve, in order to present this by itself
that it might attract more attention. Commodore
Walker says: "The first and most efficient reserve
would come properly from officers and men who
have served some years in the Regular Service, and
after having been thoroughly trained, have re-
signed or left the Navy to accept positions in civil
life; but who would be the first to offer their ser-
vices in case of need. But the number of men
from whom this reserve would be drawn is not
large. For a second reserve it is most probable
that a large and efficient auxiliary force could be
obtained from the merchant marine, from the
coasting trade of both sea and lake coasts, from the
fishermen, from the Light House and Life Saving
Services; and from yachtsmen. From a preliminary
inquiry already made by direction of the Depart-
ment, it is believed that a project having for its end
the formation and classification of a naval reserve
would be favorably received by that large body of
Americans who are more or less acquainted with
seafaring life, either from necessity or choice, and
who are second to none in patriotic desire for the
success of our Navy. This proposed formation of
an efficient reserve to supply the needs of the naval
service in time of war, is more urgently pressed
upon your attention at this time, because the dispo-
sition of the classes referred to is now manifestly
in its favor, and because the tendency of the govern-
mental administration of other maritime countries
is distinctly in the direction of placing the Navy in
charge of all coast and harbor defences."

The yachtsmen of the seaboard will undoubtedly
form an important portion of the proposed naval
reserve, which it is to be hoped will be the legisla-
tive creation of the coming Congress. A good many
of the owners of yachts are also their actual com-
manders, and those who do not personally control
their vessels have skilful captains at their disposal.
Should the proposed reserve become a fact, it is
probable that many of those who now hire their
commanding done for them, would then be stimu-
lated to take the reins into their own hands and thus
qualify themselves for places therein.

The men of the yachting fleet are very largely
trained in that first virtue of a sailor, obedience;
and their familiarity with the water and with boats
as a mode of locomotion, are additional points in
their favor; they would be far more valuable on
board our men of war than the recruits that would
be likely to be obtained under the present system
(or rather want of system), in case of necessity.
The greater or lesser knowledge of the waters in the
vicinity of New York and Boston, possessed by
those who cruise about in them, would also be of
great use to the Service.

The programme of lectures announced for this
winter by the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club
of New York, embracing, as it does, such subjects
as Charts and Chartmaking, Theory and Practice
of Navigation, History and Use of Chronometers,
Compasses and other nautical instruments, is one
well chosen to lay a foundation for the knowledge
that would be required in the officers of such a re-
serve as is under consideration. Such a course
could readily be given before organizations of a
similar character in other cities, and doubtless such
instruction will form a marked feature of the scheme
which the Navy Department will be called upon
to elaborate. Practical instruction at gun drill on
board the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron
during its summer cruise in northern waters will
undoubtedly also be provided; this might easily be
accomplished during the annual cruise of the yacht-
ing fleet, and if the practical exercises of the Tor-
pedo Station and War College could be managed so
as to give the officers and men of the reserve an
opportunity to witness and share them, it would be
a very good thing.

Many of the steam yachts might readily be taken
into the Service in time of war; they would be use-
ful as despatch boats, they could be armed with
rapid firing guns and in many cases would be avail-
able as carriers of the auto-mobile torpedoes which,
will doubtless at no distant day form a por-
tion of the armament of the modern Navy that is

now in process of acquisition. Where the commander of a yacht had qualified as an officer of the reserve and the crew as members thereof, the whole organization could be taken over by the Government intact. The swifter vessels could be utilized as scouts along the coast and particularly in the vicinity of the mouths of the great estuaries. The experience of the Civil War showed that more or less instruction was necessary for the volunteer officers as well as the men, but with our yachtsmen, etc., enrolled as members in a proper reserve, there would be no loss of time in preparing them for their duties. Nor would their usefulness be confined to the vessels of the Volunteer Naval Service alone, but they would be needed as officers on board the regular cruisers, if we may take the past as a guide.

The questions of pay, uniform, etc., can readily be settled; indeed, that of pay is already arranged in the Revised Statutes, in which it is provided that whenever there shall be a Volunteer Naval force its officers and men shall receive the same pay as those of like rank in the Regular Navy. Something must be done, and that speedily, to give us the nucleus of a volunteer force upon which the Navy can fall back, in case of the expansion which would necessarily follow a declaration of war. This can most readily be accomplished by the establishment of such a reserve as has been proposed, and then by such judicious aid to our deep water mercantile marine, as will enable it to recover from its present deplorable state. It is most galling to the pride of those interested in this matter, to see so many foreign flags in the harbor of the metropolis, carrying our products away from the country and pocketing some one hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually, which should be kept among our own citizens. That learned and far-seeing citizen, Thomas Jefferson, once wrote that the nation which would own ships must build them; and that when any country suffered her products to be transported by alien hands she would soon be reduced to a stage of commercial dependence upon those outside her borders. It is much to be hoped that the party in power will heed the words of their great exemplar and wake to the fact that the sceptre is fast passing from our hands, if indeed it be not altogether gone.

THE ATLANTA VS. HER CAPTAIN.

THE want of unity in opinion which characterizes our naval service, and which detracts so much from the consideration in which it should be held, finds its latest illustration in the sweeping criticisms of the captain of the *Atlanta*, upon the vessel he commands, which made their first public appearance in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of last week. The ideal naval method was followed in the construction of this vessel. From first to last the influence of the contractor and the theorist was excluded from her construction, complete control being given to a carefully chosen board of experts, upon whose selection no other criticism could be made than such as would follow—as every one perfectly well knows—the choice of any naval board, by any body, for any similar duty. The designs are made, the contracts let to the lowest bidder, the ship is launched, commissioned and sent to sea, followed from first to last by an endless succession of criticisms, involving not alone the merits of her design and the character of her construction, but the honor of the naval service, if it were true, as was so persistently urged, that the naval officers having the matter in charge permitted the Government to be cheated in carrying out the contract with the much-abused John Roach.

Now that the *Atlanta* is at last commissioned, and has had her brief experience in the Service, the fire of criticism is renewed, this time under the direction of the officer in command of the vessel. Without stopping to consider the question as to the necessity for these criticisms, we may suggest that their chief effect will be to make still more apparent the naval differences of opinion which discourage Congress in its good disposition toward our Navy. There is danger that they may say, when it comes to the question of deciding between Captain Bunce and the board which was originally responsible for the *Atlanta*, "a plague upon both your houses." It would hardly appear that these latest criticisms are so well founded, or so imperatively called for, as to make it necessary to face this situation.

Coming to details, Captain Bunce appears to have overlooked the important fact that protection for the much-discussed vitals of the ship is as completely insured from head fire by the smallness of the field aimed at as from broadside fire by the defective armor deck. This particular point, it will be seen, must have received the attention of the Advisory Board, for it is unlikely that a board of such recognized ability would have failed to consider this important subject. It is true, as the captain states, that the defective armored deck is curved from side to side of the vessel and does not deflect to the bulkheads, but he assumes more than the inventor of the defective deck asks for when he conveys the impression that this deck is to any great extent a protection to the "vitals" of the ship. This deflecting armor is, according to the specifications of the *Atlanta* and *Boston*, "made up of two thicknesses of [steel] plate, each 80 pounds per square foot"—equivalent to a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch plate. Thus it will be seen that the protection afforded by an inch and a half armored deck is held to be about equal to that given by the various bulkheads, steel (but not armored) decks, etc., interposing between a head fire and the machinery of the vessel, added to which, as already pointed out, is the diminutive target afforded the enemy, which in the case under discussion is but the extreme beam of the ship, 42 feet. The question raised by Captain Bunce in regard to the low freeboard of the *Atlanta* is one that can only be settled by actual experience, which experience, it is needless to say, the captain has not had since assuming the command of the *Atlanta*. Judging from the history of our monitors, and in the light of the strictures levelled at them by many officers previous to going to sea in them, it is moderately certain that the evil prognostications in regard to the unseaworthiness of this fine vessel will undergo considerable modification in practice.

Touching upon the statement that the pilot house of the *Atlanta* is in an unprotected position, it might be pertinent to inquire where would the pilot house be located if not in a place from whence not only can the ship be "conned" with intelligence and certainty, but where an enemy could be sighted and watched? The steering engines are almost directly at the rudder, while the motion is communicated to them from the steering wheel in the pilot house by shafts and gearing equally well protected with the guns composing the battery. Besides this the ship is provided with several methods of actuating the steering mechanism in addition to the exposed pilot house, so that in case of real danger the ship could be steered from a place of comparative safety. It may be well in this connection to call attention to the fact that neither the *Atlanta* nor the *Boston* was intended or designed as an ironclad, or even as an armored vessel. From the stress put upon the lack of protection to the pilot house the uninformed might readily be led to believe that this part of the vessel was the one vulnerable portion. The pilot house is so situated that entire control of the ship is possible to the pilot and helmsman in it, and it is composed of solid steel plates not less than four inches in thickness, capable of resisting the projectiles from machine guns and small arms.

That the 8-inch guns, if properly mounted, are too heavy for the ship is a claim that cannot be substantiated. The damage caused by the discharge of these guns during the experiments of last summer was confined almost entirely to the details of the carriages, and in no wise demonstrated any unfitness of the ship to bear the battery, determined upon. The errors carried out in the gun carriages and fittings would have been productive of similar disaster if mounted on the strongest ship afloat, and the implication by Captain Bunce that the Advisory Board are responsible for the mistakes in the gun carriages comes somewhat late and does not agree with the facts in the case.

SECRETARY WHITNEY returned to Washington November 20. He looks better, and says he is much improved in health, though he does not consider himself well enough to begin active duty for the present. The routine matters of the Department will, therefore, continue to be conducted by Commodore Harmony and the bureau chiefs, only the most urgent and important matters being left for the Secretary's action. Mr. Whitney was at the De-

partment on Tuesday and spent a short time with the bureau chiefs in examining the plans for the armored battle-ship. It is probable that the Secretary will make a trip to Los Angeles, Cal., or to the Bermudas, for the benefit of his health, returning to Washington about the holidays. The fact that he is anxious to inspect the Mare Island Yard may induce him to decide in favor of California, though his physician has recommended the latter.

THE recent attempts to hold meetings and to address mobs in defiance of the law in Trafalgar square, London, reminds *Broad Arrow* of the story of the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Feargus O'Connor. The celebrated agitator having announced his intention to head a procession claiming redress for Irish grievances, and to march, or rather drive, in front of such, to the House of Commons, received an intimation from the commander-in-chief to the effect that his grace would be glad to see Mr. O'Connor at the Horse Guards en route to Westminster. The popular leader was flattered and delighted at the attention, and went to Whitehall as requested. The Duke bowed to his visitor, and begged the latter to follow him to the parade ground at the back of the building, where a battalion and two squadrons were drawn up. Said the Duke to the troops: "This is the gentleman of whom I spoke. Look at him well, as he is the leader. If any riot ensues, and you are ordered to fire, aim at him!" Mr. Feargus O'Connor disappeared, and the meeting soon after dispersed. Now that our Anarchist leaders, writers, and spouters recognize the fact that they are the ones to be aimed at in case of any disturbance, they will be less inclined to try conclusions with the civic authorities. Men who pursue such a murderous and cowardly warfare are cowards at heart, and will take good care to see that they do not find themselves in a situation where there are blows to give as well as blows to take. They want the killing to be all on one side, and that the side they espouse.

MESSRS. PORTER AND COATES announce that they will publish, about March 1, 1888, vol. 4, of the "History of the Civil War in America," by the Comte de Paris. It will be prefaced by a fine portrait of the author, and illustrated with maps. The American edition will be edited by Col. John P. Nicholson, and contain an appendix of great value to American readers, and not included in the French edition. The operations embraced in the volume are Chickamauga, Cumberland Gap, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Fort Sanders, Charleston, and the Kansas and Missouri campaigns of 1864.

THE Russian authorities seem to think it necessary to keep up the courage of their men while they delay the adoption of a magazine gun by issuing circular instructions to officers showing how the doubts as to the efficiency of the existing Berdan may be reconciled. The circular dwells upon the supposed deficiencies of the magazine gun, most of which are overcome in recent arms, and asserts that the chances of victory do not so much depend upon the superiority of the weapon, but in the initiative or example of all, the talents of the officer, and the bravery of the soldier.

"W. Q. WAXEN, M. C., from Wayback," a humorous correspondent of the *Critic*, writes from Europe: "I ain't much in favor of governments supported by bayonets, but I think the army system of these furriners aint setch a bad thing, after all. In the first place, they give young men a mity good trainin, physical and otherwise; and in the next, of the two or three millyuns of men in all these armys was turned loose in the countries they live in to make ther livin at day labor, ther would be millyuns of tramps instid of soljers, and the taxpayers would have a good deal wuss time of it than they do now. In some respects the army is a purty fair solution of the labor problem, but I don't reckon it will ever be a poppuler one. It has got its influence in an; other direcksun also, for one day, when I ast a street-car driver in Germany if they didn't strike sometimes fer more pay (they git fifty cents a day of sixteen hours), he shuck his head, put his hands up like a man sittin with a gun, and said: 'Taint heitby to strike over here.' He had lived two or three yers in the United States, and was mity anxious to git back agin whar the boys could have ther fun occasionally."

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS writes to the New York Evening Post to confirm the opinion expressed by General Morrow, that there has been an increase in the rain fall on the Great Plains since their settlement. Mr. Adams, explaining this phenomena, says: "This vast territory, from a time so far remote as to be almost incalculable, was regularly burned over by fire, and during certain periods of the year was grazed over and trampled by countless herds of buffalo. Never being broken by the plough, its surface gradually assumed a brick-like consistency. It was impervious to water. Upon this brick-like surface there grew a mossy vegetation known as 'buffalo grass.' Water flowed off from this surface much as it would off from the roof of a house. It passed into the ditches or gutters above referred to, and was slowly carried down into the Missouri. In fact, the whole country was literally one vast tile-roofed water-shed, of which the Rocky Mountains were a species of rude ridge-pole. It followed, of course, that the rainfall of the country, instead of sinking into the soil and in some form remaining in the country, was carried off to the Gulf of Mexico. As population advanced all this changed. After the soil was broken regular evaporation began. Consequently both soil and atmosphere became impregnated with a moisture unknown before, which lasted all through the year. Consequently there seems no good reason for doubting that the entire area of country West of the Missouri and East of the Rockies will within a few years enjoy a rainfall sufficient to admit of raising crops without any considerable degree of artificial irrigation, the general breaking up of the present tile-like, impervious service of the soil being the single condition precedent." This theory is undoubtedly the correct one, but it is not so novel as Mr. Adams appears to suppose. It has been fully presented before.

The United States appear to be the largest consumers of Sicilian sulphur. Thus in 1883, of a total export of 288,331 tons, America—United States and Canada—took 98,174 tons; France, 70,249 tons; Great Britain, 47,798; Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, 20,565; Greece and Malta, 12,230; Russia, 12,021, the quantities taken by the remaining countries being under 10,000 tons each. Besides its use for gun-powder, sulphur is used for sulphurizing vines, the manufacture of sulphide of carbon, and lucifer matches, vulcanizing india-rubber, bleaching textile fabrics and straw plait, and for various medicinal preparations. The quantity of sulphur contained in the deposits is estimated to be about 65,000,000 tons, which, after allowing for 15,000,000 tons raised up to 1885 inclusive, leaves about 50,000,000 as available for further working, or sufficient to maintain the present rate of production for about one hundred years.

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES, referring to criticisms on the boots and shoes made at the Fort Leavenworth military prison, says: "There appears to be an effort upon the part of many officers and soldiers to criticize everything manufactured at the prison, whether right or wrong, in order to bring it into bad repute. The way to test this matter thoroughly is to appoint a board of officers at the prison, and ask to act with them a disinterested civilian, who understands the business, and it can then be determined quite readily whether the findings of a board of survey at some western post, who desire to take the responsibility off the post quartermaster and saddle it on the prison, render a fair and impartial judgment. It pays to be fair at all times, and this thing of attempting to stab the prison authorities in the back by such findings when the facts do not warrant will react upon those who perpetrate the deeds."

LIEUTENANT E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Artillery, lectured before the faculty and students of Cornell University Nov. 18. The physical lecture room was crowded with professors and undergraduates. The subject was "The Use of High Explosives in Modern Warfare." He gave an account of the development of this most radical of recent departures in this field and of the construction, operation and effect of dynamite guns as observed in the course of his experimental practice in New York harbor, explained his system of projecting high explosives to great distances by means of the pneumatic gun of which he is the inventor, and established the fact that it is perfectly feasible to use dangerous and tremendously powerful explosives in long distance firing by compressed air as the impelling fluid. Several illustrative views were shown in connection with the lecture.

THE WASHINGTON CRITIC says: "Mr. Edward Atkinson's proposition for the United States to buy the Canadian maritime provinces for \$50,000,000 is a case of buying something we don't want with money we don't have from a party who won't sell." This is rather lame on the point of the money we don't have, considering the hundred millions surplus in the Treasury.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE has a good word to say for the "Noble Art of Self Defence" in the "Cosmopolitan Magazine" for November. He holds that "the laws in force against professional boxing have only served to aggravate what is objectionable in it. They attempt to do too much; and they are not in accord with the weight of popular predilection." Prize-fighters, he thinks, ought to be recognized as a distinct class of the community; they should be regularly educated and trained for their calling, and such as received diplomas should be allowed to practice in certain specified places and subject to disbarment for unprofessional or irregular conduct. Contests with boxing gloves he believes to be more injurious than with the bare fist, which lets blood and relieves the congestion produced by the blow. Glove fights are more apt to produce congestion of the brain and other internal injuries. But, perhaps, Julian is prejudiced in favor of the ring, for he narrowly escaped becoming a professional himself. When he was in college, John C. Heenan fired his youthful ambition by offering to take and train him. "You've got a first-class barrel," he remarked, "and you're well set up on your legs; you're head's too big, but you've got a notion of taking care of it. Just let me have the care of you, and when the time is up, I'd be willing to back you against any man of your weight in the ring!" Unfortunately, the immediate arbiters of Julian's destiny wholly failed to sympathize with his aspirations. They flatly and arbitrarily objected to render illustrious the name of the family by ornamenting it with the laurels of a prize-fighter. "I don't know what they may have in mind for you," remarked the "Benicia Boy" when this was told him, "but I'd be willing to give odds that, whatever your profession may be, it won't bring you half the money, nor half the splurge, that you'd have got if you took up with me." "When I review the events of my career," says Mr. Hawthorne, "I am very far from feeling prepared to dogmatically pronounce him in the wrong."

MR. CUSHING, whose experiences with the Zunis have made him so well known, last spring discovered in Arizona the ruins of a large city, the abode of a prehistoric people. Surgeon Washington Matthews, U. S. Army, who has studied these relics very carefully with Mr. Cushing, joins him in the conclusion that the town has not been inhabited for seven hundred or a thousand years. It is three miles long and of irregular width. It is supposed to belong to the stone age and no metal of any kind has been discovered within its walls or in the vicinity. It is within eight or nine miles of the Salt, and trenches unearthed show that it was possessed of a system of irrigation connected with that stream, the extent of which suggests a large population. Indications connect its inhabitants with the existing Pueblo Indians as their ancestors. There is every evidence that the inhabitants were suddenly driven from the town by an earthquake. There are evidences of the existence in the neighborhood of another buried city.

CLAIMS of Navy officers for longevity pay under the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Mullan case are beginning to reach the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. No action has yet been taken upon any of them, and will not be until an official copy of the court's decision has been served upon the accounting officers. The counsel for Commander Mullan holds a large number of the claims, and it is expected will shortly present them for adjudication in order that they may go before Congress for appropriation during the coming session. Pending an official interpretation of the court's decision, the Comptroller's Office declines to say what its full effect will be, but in the Auditor's Office it is thought that three-fourths of the officers will be benefited to a greater or less extent.

DR. HECTOR GEORGE, in an article in *Le Gentle Civil* on venomous animals, says that alcohol used as an antidote for the venom of snake-bites should be hot, as in addition to certain qualities of its own the production of a copious perspiration is beneficial and seems to remove some of the poison through the skin. The suggestion of spirituous refreshment which accompanies this remedy will not, we trust, induce anyone to repeat the experience of the man who was filled up with free whiskey after being bitten by a rattlesnake and who thereafter spent his time in wandering around in search of another snake bite.

THE Secretary of War has been engaged at his home during the week preparing his annual report, which he will complete in time for publication next week. The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy is nearly completed. Although the most of it was prepared by other hands than his own, Secretary Whitney has supervised its preparation and made many suggestions, so that when completed, it will as exactly express his views as if it had been written wholly by himself.

A MACHINE for utilizing the force of the waves is reported to be in operation at San Francisco, and Mr. George W. Smith, a Buffalo inventor, is soon to test his ability to put Niagara Falls into harness. As roughly outlined in the Buffalo papers his scheme includes an endless chain with feathering buckets. He is said to be backed by a company with \$1,000,000 capital, and to have sold the rights for Erie and Niagara counties for \$65,000. The first machine is to be of 1,000 horse-power and the Secretary of War has given his permission for the placing of the necessary works in the river.

THE President on Monday appointed Rev. Maurice O'Shea, of New York, a Post Chaplain, vice McAdams retired. The appointee is said to be a personal friend of the President. He also bore strong recommendations from officers at Fort Niagara, at which post he has performed voluntary service as a chaplain for some time past. He is a native New Yorker and is 44 years of age, well known and highly thought of by residents of the Central part of the State. He is a Roman Catholic.

"PHIL SHERIDAN Post 1, Independent Army and Navy Veterans" was duly inaugurated Nov. 21 at 490 8th Avenue, New York City. The object of this organization is stated to be "to assemble the old Vets. of the late War, without distinction under the folds of the glorious banner the Stars and Stripes, after years of toil and endurance; to commemorate the adventures and privations of both sides, the Blues and Grays, during our noble country's darkest days in a comely spirit."

DEAF BULL and seven others of the refractory Crows having been confined in the guardhouse at Fort Snelling no further trouble on the Crow Reservation is anticipated. There had been some talk of sending several of the leaders to join Geronimo in Florida, but the War Department officials consider that confinement at Fort Snelling for a few years will have just as good effect upon the other Indians who were concerned in the late disturbances.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. Lewis H. Orlean, retired, detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Florida Agricultural College, Lake City, Fla. (S. O., Nov. 25, H. Q. A.)
Capt. Wm. E. Van Reed, 5th Art., to report to Gen. Schofield, President of the Retiring Board, Governor's Island, for examination (S. O., Nov. 25, H. Q. A.)

GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS:
Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City
Lieut.-Col. R. F. O'Beirne, 15th Infantry, Superintendent.
1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 1st Art., A. A. A. General.

DEPOTS.

David's Island, N. Y. H.

Major Frederick Meara, 24th Inf., Commanding Depot.
Major J. V. D. Middlebury, Surgeon U. S. A., Depot Surgeon.
Capt. Frederick E. Trotter, 14th Inf.
Capt. R. C. Newton, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.
Capt. Geo. H. Cook, A. Q. M. Depot Q. M., A. O. O. and A. C. S.
Capt. Geo. G. Lott, 11th Inf.
Capt. James Reagan, 8th Inf.
1st Lieut. Harry L. Haskell, 13th Inf.
1st Lieut. T. C. Woodbury, 10th Inf.
1st Lieut. William L. Pletcher, 8th Inf.
1st Lieut. John K. Waring, 2d Inf., D. A., R. O., on temp'y duty.
2d Lieut. L. D. Tyson, 9th Inf., on temporary duty.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Major David Perry, 8th Cav., Commanding Depot.
Major Ely McClellan, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Depot Surg.
Capt. Lewis C. Foryth, Asst. Quartermaster, etc.
Capt. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.
Capt. Jos. M. Kelley, 18th Cav.
Capt. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav.
Capt. Benjamin Munday, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army.
Capt. Wm. K. Tully, Post Chaplain, U. S. A.
1st Lieut. Samuel W. Fountain, 8th Cav., Dep. Adj. and R. O.
1st Lieut. Geo. F. Chase, 3d Cav.
1st Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th Cav.
1st Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, 4th Cav.
2d Lieut. Francis D. Buckner, 2d Cav.
* Special detail.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Maj. William L. Kellogg, 18th Inf., Commanding Depot.
Maj. Van Buren Hubbard, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Depot Surg.
Capt. B. D. Taylor, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., on sick leave.
Capt. H. C. Egbert, 12th Inf.
Capt. Charles Hobart, 3d Inf.
Capt. B. D. Taylor, Asst. Surg.
Capt. A. H. Young, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Dep. Q. M., A. O. O., A. C. S.
1st Lieut. B. C. Lockwood, 2nd Inf.
1st Lieut. F. M. Kendrick, 1th Inf.
1st Lieut. George H. Kasse, 15th Inf.

REAR ADMIRAL SIR MICHAEL C. SEYMOUR, British Navy, is in Montreal, on his way to England, having been relieved on the Pacific station by Rear Adml. Heneage.

THE death of Capt. James E. Wilson, 2d U. S. Artillery, promotes 1st Lieut. Geo. S. Grimes to a captaincy and 2d Lieut. M. C. Richards to 1st lieutenant. Capt. Grimes will change base from Little Rock Barracks to Fort Barrancas, Fla. Lieut. Richards is on college duty at Auburn, Ala., and Additional 2d Lieut. H. C. Scumum, 3d Art., to 2d lieutenant, 2d Artillery, which carries him from Washington Bks. to Jackson Bks., La.

LIEUTENANT RICHARDSON CLOVER, U. S. N., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Wednesday.

FRANK E. HARRIS, Des Moines, Iowa, and Justin R. Parisher, Shreveport, La., have been appointed candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Lieut.-Col. J. S. Conrad, 22d Inf.; Capt. Chas. E. Morse, retired; Chaplain Charles M. Blake, retired; Col. John S. Mason, 9th Inf.; Major J. P. Willard, Pay Dept., and 2d Lieut. Grote Hutcheson, 9th Cav.

THE STATE TROOPS.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of Nov. 5 an article entitled "Target Practice in Illinois," does a grave injustice to the Illinois National Guard.

Your correspondent states that it is officially shown that 689 members of the 1st Brigade had no rifle practice during the year ending Oct. 31, 1886. This is true, but your correspondent omits to add that the 1st Brigade have been urging the necessity of a rifle range which should be convenient and easily accessible to the men of that brigade, for years, as is shown in the Adjutant-General's report, from which he quotes, and from the same reports in previous years. If your correspondent is familiar with the neighborhood of Chicago he should know that the general contour of the country is such as to make it a matter of great difficulty, and large expense, to construct a range having the necessary conveniences, which can be easily reached, and yet safe. The State has a most excellent range at Springfield, where the permanent camp is located, but this is 187 miles from Chicago, and consequently can be used only when the brigade is in camp. During the past year a range has been used at a point on the Lake shore, about 25 miles north of the city, but this has been due solely to the exertions of a few members of the brigade and from the limited number of targets is not adequate for the entire command. The reports for the current year, however, will show fully 90 per cent. of the Guard to have had practice. Again, your correspondent says:

"In other words, at the time that the 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry, Illinois National Guard, were turned out one year ago to protect the stock-yards, packing-houses, etc., on the southern edge of the city, more than one-half of the brigade, under Brig.-Gen. Chas. Fitz Simons, were as unacquainted with the range, accuracy, etc., of their Springfield rifles as if armed with gas-pipes."

This is not true. The men of the 1st Brigade on duty at the stock at the time spoken of, while they had not the opportunities for open air practice for reasons already given, were thoroughly familiar with the rifle with which they were armed, were well drilled, well disciplined and well officered, and were as fine a body of men as can be turned out for active duty by any State in this country. The record of the strike at the Union Stock Yards is a record second to none. In a word, less than 800 men were sent to confront 20,000 "strikers," who numbered in their ranks as "hard" material as is to be found in this country. That this small force compelled absolute obedience to the law, gave full protection to a very large amount of property and ended the strike, without the shedding of blood, speaks a volume in the praise of the soldierly qualities of the command and challenges the criticism of the world. Your correspondent says, however, "but what if it had been necessary to shoot?"

Does he think it would have been safe to have stood in front of this body of men? Does he think that the quelling of this strike was a matter of luck? The men opposed to them answered these questions in the negative, and they had ample opportunity for judging.

Your correspondent arraigns the Illinois National Guard for not entering teams at the so-called military encampment, and yet in the same paragraph speaks of "exhibition drills." Does not your correspondent know by this time the "true inwardness" of the military encampment? Which, among other attractions, offered a rifle range within the limits of a city of 800,000 people, with no natural elevation for a protection to the targets, a country back of them as level as a plain, and used by pedestrians, horse and steam cars. Why should the Illinois National Guard enter into a competition at a great sacrifice of time in the busiest season of the year when there was nothing to be gained except a money prize given by the management and before an audience who paid 50 cents apiece to "see the shooting?" Very respectfully yours,

THOS. C. CLARKE,

Lieut.-Col. and I. R. P., 1st Brigade, I. N. G.
CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 18, 1887.

There does not appear to be any issue of fact between Col. Clarke and our correspondent to whom he refers. It seems to be agreed that target practice is important for the instruction of the militia, as well as of the Army, and equally agreed that the National Guard of Illinois do not have the opportunity for this practice that they should have. This being the case, we would call the attention of Col. Clarke to the fact that the annual report of the Lieutenant-General of the Army to the Chief Executive speaks of the increasing attention paid in the U. S. Army to—and the importance of—rifle practice and skirmish firing. General Sheridan further strongly favors the extension by the General Government of all possible aid to the militia. He says that although it marches well and manipulates the gun well, it is deficient in some of the duties of a soldier; that in the education and development of the National Guard he will be glad to render such assistance as lies in his power. Adjutant-General Drum says in his annual report that young officers of the Army could be spared during the winter to report to the Adjutant-General of the States, on application of the Governors, to aid in the instruction of both officers and non-commissioned officers. The bill for the special and uniform instruction of State militia provides: "That the Secretary of War, upon the application of a Governor of a State, shall be authorized and directed to detail from line officers of the Regular Army . . . at least one officer whose duty it shall be to report to the Governor of such State," etc. It will be noted that two or more officers may be detailed during such period as the Governor of the State may require. Observation at

Camp Lincoln, near Springfield, Ill., last July, would indicate that no one officer can do all that is required of him in camp and on the drill ground, and also do what might be done by an expert on the rifle range in assisting the General Inspector of Rifle Practice of the State of Illinois. Now, will it not be of practical service to the Illinois Guard in this matter of target practice if Colonel Clarke will persuade Gov. Oglesby to avail himself of the assistance which the Lieutenant-General promises and which the law permits? The opportunity to obtain for the asking, without the expense to the State, the detail of a line officer having special fitness and practical qualifications for rifle instruction and practice, seems to be an excellent one. The Governors might invite the Division Commander to designate an officer competent to discharge the duties of an Assistant Instructor of Musketry, and whose services, subject to the approval of the War Department, could be spared for the purpose indicated. What is true of Illinois is equally true of other States, and we make the application here only because this letter directs especial attention to that State.

NEW YORK'S PARADE GROUND.

MR. JOHN MULLALLY has written a most interesting description of the new parks provided for New York on the Westchester side of the Harlem, and an account of the efforts required to secure them. In this he gives a full account of the services of different individuals, including the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL among those "entitled to special mention and grateful recognition." The volume, which is published by the "Record and Guide," No. 191 Broadway, contains a description of the new parade ground for the New York troops which has been secured with the parks. He says of it:

In Van Cortlandt Park curlers and skaters have, through the courtesy of the proprietor, free use of the lake in the winter, and the military are to be accorded the privilege next fall of using the hundred and twenty acres which have been set apart for a parade ground, without awaiting the report of the Commissioners, or its confirmation by the Supreme Court. And what a magnificent parade ground that level sweep of 120 acres will make! What Champs de Mars is framed in scenery so exquisite?

Of the meadow land, 120 acres are so uniformly level, that they can, at a comparatively moderate cost, be converted into a magnificent parade ground. Probably there is not within the city limits a more suitable or a more valuable tract for this purpose. Our National Guard have for years been dependent on the courtesy of the Brooklyn authorities on the occasion of special parades, and they will have now, for the first time in the history of the 1st Division, a space sufficient for their proper education and training in the practical duties of the citizen soldier. Heretofore every effort to secure a suitable tract has failed. The Legislature has been appealed to again and again, and when at length, after years of unavailing effort, an act was passed condemning a piece of land of somewhat limited area; the law was repealed, and the city was involved in tedious and expensive litigation—a specimen of the sagacity by which its interests are protected. It has lost the land, and it has spent tens of thousands of dollars to no purpose. When the Central Park was under consideration, it was supposed that a portion of the ground would be set apart for the use of the military, although it was not certain that any direct pledge was made to that effect.

Hereafter there can be no controversy as to a parade ground, for the right of the National Guard to the use of the 120 acres for this purpose, and as "a camp and drill ground," is fully provided for in section 6 of the act. Not only has a parade ground been located in this park, but "a rifle range to be used for rifle and target practice; said parade ground and rifle range to be used by the 1st Division of the National Guard of the State of New York when required by the commanding officer of such Division."

This is certainly explicit enough, and moreover the Park Department is directed within three months after it shall have obtained control to lay out the parade ground in the portion of the park designated for the purpose. Of the rifle range, which is to the east of the Moshulu and at the termination of which is a natural butt of rocks, it is enough to say that it is no less adapted to the use to which it is to be applied, and will require little outlay for its improvement. It extends along the valley to a length of twelve or fourteen hundred yards and the overlooking hill along which runs the old aqueduct affords an excellent view of the entire range.

In the meantime the present owner of the property has courteously placed the tract appropriated for the parade ground at the service of the Division, and will put it in proper condition so that it can be used next September or October, as the officers may decide.

As the parade ground will only be occupied on certain days by the National Guard it will be free at all other times to athletic and other clubs, and during the appropriate seasons it will doubtless be in constant demand.

The opportunity afforded by this extensive parade ground, which has twice the area of that attached to the Prospect Park, of Brooklyn, for military exercise on a scale unprecedented in this city or its vicinity will attract tens of thousands of spectators on special occasions. Here it will be possible to manoeuvre as many as ten thousand men of all arms, and their movements can be witnessed by over a hundred thousand spectators from the hills which bound and overlook the northern extremity of this extended plain, while from the heights beyond the westerly side of the park double that number can see the brilliant spectacle, as infantry, cavalry and artillery go through their exercises or are arrayed in mimic battle.

INSPECTION OF THE SEVENTH N. Y.

THE annual inspection of the 7th Regt., which was held at the armory last Tuesday evening, was one of the important events of the year in National Guard circles. In saying that it was highly creditable in all respects to the regiment, the highest excellence is implied. In every detail it was perfect, and the office of a critic on this occasion was a complete sinecure. The percentage of attendance was something phenomenal, there being but 18 men absent out of a total of 1,036. The members of the regiment are very justly proud of these unparalleled figures, and they present an almost hopeless mark for competition.

Naturally, the friends of the regiment turned out in great force, and the crowd filled every available point of observation. It was, of course, impossible to review so large a body of men in the armory, and the companies were paraded with 32 files each. The lines were promptly and handsomely formed, extending around four sides of the room, with the exception of about 40 feet in front of the reviewing officer, Gen. Emil Schaefer, Insp.-General, who was accompanied by Col. McGrath, Lieut.-Col. McLewee and Major Montant, of the Inspector-General's Department. Ranks were opened, and the present given perfectly. The steadiness of the command during the inspection of the lines was very noticeable—fully up to the Regular Army mark.

Preparatory to the passage in review the battalion was closed in mass on the 7th company. From this position, at the rear of the room, the battalion moved in column of fours, each company coming into line, by fours left, as it reached the front of the room. This manoeuvre of course secured accurate wheeling distance while passing the reviewing officer. The propriety of this movement has been questioned, as it is not expressly laid down in tactics, but its utility for the banding of troops in a limited space, is unquestionable. For a similar movement, executed last summer at battalion drill, while in camp, the colonel of another regiment in this brigade was criticised by the inspecting officer. In this latter mentioned case, the battalion moving in column of fours changed direction to the left, and then executed fours left by divisions, successively, thus forming column of divisions at full distance, marching parallel to the original line of march, but in the opposite direction. Such a movement, executed by proper commands, and economizing both time and space, would appear proper and military, whether described in tactics or not.

The alignments of company fronts, distances and step were all perfect during the passage last Tuesday. The officers' salutes were generally excellent, though in this detail there was a decided difference. As each company reached the rear of the room, it broke into column of fours, and thus the battalion arrived without gain or loss of distance upon its original ground.

The wheel into column for inspection and muster was as well done as everything else, and the men presented a very soldierly appearance under the critical scrutiny to which they were subjected.

The mustering officers, Col. McGrath and McLewee and Major Montant, performed their duties in a business-like manner, and without fuss.

The details of the muster are as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	10	—	10
N. C. staff.....	11	—	11
Co. A. Capt. Conover.....	101	2	103
Co. B. Capt. Steel.....	103	—	103
Co. C. Capt. Pollard.....	98	4	102
Co. D. Capt. Cooper.....	99	5	104
Co. E. Capt. Rhoads.....	94	2	96
Co. F. Capt. Appleton.....	103	—	103
Co. G. Capt. Abrams.....	103	—	103
Co. H. Capt. Mills.....	101	2	103
Co. I. Capt. Harper.....	103	—	103
Co. K. Capt. Lefferts.....	100	3	103
	1018	18	1036

Average, 98.3 per cent.

Too high praise can hardly be given to the manner in which the manual was executed, to the adjustment of the equipment, and to the general appearance and condition of the regiment.

The 22d competition for the Abeel Trophy was shot last Monday, Nov. 21, at the 7th Regiment Armory. Nine companies competed, and the trophy was won by Co. B on a score of 614, Co. G being second on a score of 605. The previous highest score was 614. The names of the winning team and their scores were as follows:

Serjt. D. Valentine, Jr.....	22	33	55
Pvt. G. W. Happy.....	32	37	69
Lieut. D. A. Nesbitt.....	33	30	63
Serjt. B. W. Anderson.....	31	32	63
Pvt. H. V. D. Black.....	30	33	63
Pvt. C. F. Brink.....	29	34	63
Pvt. J. W. Cochran.....	26	35	61
Lieut. A. W. Merritt.....	29	30	59
Corpl. C. F. Gately.....	27	32	59
Corpl. G. H. Crawford.....	25	31	56
	294	322	616

Co. B has won the trophy 12 times; Co. H, 4; Co. A 3; Co. F, 2; Co. G, 1.

ARMORIES FOR THE N. Y. GUARD.

THE New York Tribune says: "Mayor Hewitt seems to have been aroused from the Rip Van Winkle sleep in which he, like many other well-to-do citizens, has so long dozed, and is beginning to realize that the National Guard, back of the police, is a power for the restraint of lawlessness and should receive some encouragement from the Chief Magistrate of the city as a member of the Armory Board. During the last week, accompanied by Gen. Fitzgerald, who commands the city troops, he has visited some of the armories, and it is to be hoped that what he has seen has convinced him that no time should be lost in placing regiments like the 8th, 9th, 11th, 23d, 60th and 71st in better quarters. The first regiment to receive the attention of the Armory Board should be the 9th, whose miserable apology for an armory in an upper story over a stable was visited by the Mayor and the General last Wednesday evening. It is hoped that the Mayor, who, as a member of the Armory Board, has hitherto opposed the efforts of commandants of regiments in behalf of their commands, will attend the next meeting of the Armory Board with a fuller appreciation of their wants and with a desire to satisfy them. Perhaps the recent riot in London, when evidently

without the presence of a military force, with 20,000 soldiers in reserve in the armories, chaos would have come again, has opened the eyes of the Mayor.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE NATIONAL GUARD IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19, 1887.

BUFFALO'S militia regiments just now are in a singular and unaccountable state of inactivity. After the idleness of the summer season—speaking in a military way—things always move a little slowly at the beginning of the drill season, but for two months of this season matters in both regiments have been nearly at a standstill. October 24, Colonel Bloomer, of the 74th Regiment, feeling that the occasion demanded it, issued an order convening a delinquency court each month for the trial of men absent from any required duty of the previous month. This order, although intended to apply to men on detached service, was aimed especially at the company drills which had been attended during the previous month by less than 20 per cent. of the command. Col. Welch, of the 65th Regiment, was obliged to take the same step to ensure any progress whatever in his regiment. Such orders as these are very unusual and the necessity for their promulgation has caused no little comment in military circles.

The first battalion drill of the season of the 74th Regiment will take place Tuesday, Nov. 22. The regiment will be reviewed by Brig. Gen. Doyle. The event of the evening will be the reception of new national colors. The regiment has received from the State a new national flag. It is of silk with the words "74th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y." worked in light yellow through the stripes, is surmounted by a gold eagle and blue and white tassels and is very handsome. The drill will end with a hop and the whole affair will be thoroughly enjoyable.

In the 65th Regiment battalion drills will not be held until about the last week in December. Col. Welch has notified his captains that when they consider their companies in good condition, he will order a battalion, but not till then. Col. Welch's methods in holding his captains strictly and solely responsible for their respective commands have had a salutary effect on the regiment as a whole. The companies of this regiment will assemble on the following dates for inspection and drill for the information of the Inspector-General's Department: Cos. A and B, Nov. 29; C and D, Nov. 30; F and G, Dec. 1; H and I, Dec. 2. The companies of the 74th Regiment will be inspected on the following dates: Cos. E and F, Nov. 29; C and D, Nov. 30; A and G, Dec. 1, and B, Dec. 2. In both regiments the inspections will be held in the evening.

The vacancy caused by the election of Lieut.-Col. Welch to colonel has been filled by the promotion of Major John E. Noble, who entered the 74th Regiment as a private in 1864 and became major of the 65th Regiment in November, 1885. His father, the Rev. John E. Noble, was chaplain of the first regiment Buffalo sent to the War, the 21st Regt. In the regular line of promotion the rank of major came Adjt. Wm. H. Chapin, who was major of the 74th Regt. in 1885-86. Adjt. Chapin, however, did not care for the position and Wm. T. Parsons, captain of Co. F, was elected major.

The men on the Ambulance Corps share with the men on regular duty the general feeling of indifference with regard to military work. In the 74th Regiment a dozen men meet Assistant Surgeon York about 8 o'clock Monday evenings and listen to a lecture on the course on the 65th Regiment the scheme is, as it has been since organized, a flat, complete failure. No meetings are held, and the project dies from want of life, chiefly. Surgeon Charles G. Stockton, of the 74th Regiment, will probably resign shortly, as he finds it impossible to attend to the work of that position. He will undoubtedly be succeeded by the present assistant surgeon, George W. York, who is admirably fitted to do the work, and who is now instructing the Ambulance Corps. Dr. E. L. Gager has been spoken of as the successor of Capt. York. Dr. Gager is 1st sergeant of Co. B, 74th Regiment. I have had occasion to mention his name before in these columns. It would be an excellent choice, and place in that position one who is well known both as a good medical and a good military man.

In the 65th Regiment, Dr. F. S. Crego has been elected assistant surgeon in place of Dr. Geo. W. Pattison, resigned. Co. F, 74th Regiment, are to be refitted and refurnished their rooms at an expense of from \$1,500 to \$1,800. This will make it the handsomest military room in the city. The company has for its godfather and patron saint, ex-Mayor Jonathan Scofield, many times-millions, who shows a great financial interest in the company.

The splendid gymnasium of the 74th Regiment—which, by the way, is the best in Buffalo—is proving a drawing card in the regiment. Under the instruction of Mark Berry, formerly instructor of the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium in this city, the men of the regiment are rapidly developing brawn, while the nucleus of a good regimental library is caring for the brainy side of the men—or such of them who desire to develop in that direction.

The 74th have already been equipped with new belts and steel bayonet scabbards, and will soon be fitted out in new uniforms, of which they stand in much need, as the old ones are (some of them) quite shabby.

THE FIRST BRIGADE, N. Y., SIGNAL CORPS.

In August last Adjt.-Gen. Porter, in a communication to Major Edwin C. Stanton, Signal Officer, 1st Brigade, authorized the formation of a signal corps to be attached to the brigade, under the provisions of the Military Code of the State of New York. In his letter Gen. Porter says: "It is believed to be important that the members of a signal and telegraph corps should be practical telegraph operators and, so far as may be practical, only such operators should be enlisted." Under this authority Major Stanton has labored for the past three months, and has succeeded in securing a corps which will fill every requirement of the State authorities. On Tuesday, Nov. 22, the new corps assembled at the armory of the 71st Regiment and were formally mustered into the National Guard of New York. Major Stanton, the corps commander, is an enthusiastic signal man, and has chosen eleven most capable recruits. The new corps will prove an acquisition to the brigade. Sergt. D. I. Thompson, Co. D, 12th Regt., will be the 1st sergeant of the signal men. He is one of the best soldiers in the 12th and is the right man in the right place. He is a member of the bayonet squad of Co. D. Five new applicants have already been received, two from the 7th, one from the 23d, one from the 9th and one from the 68th Regiments. The new corps will drill at the armory of the 71st Regiment, Broadway and 43d street, on each Thursday evening, beginning on Dec. 1.

Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

The election for a captain in Co. K on last Wednesday night resulted in the choice of Lieut. J. N. Billings, the present 1st lieutenant in the company. He received 24 out of the 31 votes cast. Lieut. Billings joined Co. K as a private Nov. 3, 1860, corporal 1861, sergeant July 12, 1862, 2d lieutenant May 9, 1864, 1st lieutenant Nov. 12, 1864. His record is that of a faithful and efficient officer, and he will be gladly welcomed as a captain in the 9th Regiment.

Last Tuesday night an election for captain was held by Co. G. The choice fell upon 2d Lieut. Washington Willcocks, an old and faithful soldier in the 9th, whose services as 2d lieutenant in Co. G have won him the highest praise from his own company and his brother officers.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Sergt. Chas. Muecke, of Co. H, 23d Regt., has been made sergeant-major of the 11th Regt.

The ambulance corps of the 71st Regt. is to be reorganized and a course of lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" will be given by Surg. E. T. T. Marsh and his assistant.

Co. K, 71st Regt., N. Y., has appointed the following committee to make arrangements for a ball to be given during

the winter: Lieut. Henry Dieke, Q. M. Sergt. G. D. Robert, Corp. John Burke and Pvt. J. C. Brady and T. C. Edgar.

The 2d N. Y. Battery has taken active measures to complete their six gun organization. The pistol gallery is being put in order and competitions will be held during the winter. Capt. Earle has presented a gold badge for proficiency in drill to be held one year. The gymnasium is being put in order and athletic exercises and sports will be in order during the winter.

Co. D, of the 22d N. Y., will present a bronze clock to Co. D, of the 1st Pennsylvania Regt., and Co. I a silver pitcher to Co. I. The presentation committee of Co. I went to Philadelphia on Thursday of last week and that representing Co. D go next month. Co. C have already shown their appreciation of the courtesies received during Centennial week from the 1st Penn. by presenting last week a bronze clock to Co. C. They were royally received as will be, no doubt, the other committees.

Under orders from Gen. Ordway, the District of Columbia National Guard appeared at Washington Bks. (Arsenal Grounds) Thanksgiving Day for drill and instruction.

Major H. A. Shenton, 6th Regt., N. G. P., the brigade inspector of rifle practice, reports the number of sharpshooters and marksmen in the command during 1887 as follows: Brigade staff, 5; 6th Regt. 198; 2d Regt. 103; 1st Regt. 168; 3d Regt. 35; State Fencibles, 42; City Troop, 18; Gray Involuntaries, 13; total, 632.

The gymnasium of the 12th N. Y. was opened for the use of its members last week and is well patronized. It is a lofty and roomy place for exercise and is amply fitted up with all necessary requisites for muscular development. It is now hoped that the rifle range will be got in order so that the shooters may have a chance to make a few bull's-eyes.

The 71st Regiment, N. Y., is to give a series of promenade concerts. The first one will be held in the armory in December.

The Boston Sunday Herald says: "The men of the militia average considerably better than the officers," said a military gentleman recently, "but I judge that the good officers are awake to the fact, and hence a poor marksmen for shoulder straps will find it unusually hard to obtain and hold commissions."

Adjt.-Gen. Frederick E. Camp, Connecticut, in G. O. No. 26 says that the slinging and unslinging of knapsacks is an important part of drill, and directs that more attention be paid to it.

There has been considerable progress during the week in perfecting the discipline and methods of the organization in the 1st Brigade, N. G. P. The company commanders, under the new military code of the State are weeding out the use less material with the consent of their superior officers and their places are being rapidly filled with better men. Similar news is given from all other sections of the State, where the Guardsmen are said to be actively working with good results in obtaining equally good material in the ranks.

Co. D, 12th N. Y., will give a reception at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Dec. 27, and the Alpha Dramatic Club have also been engaged to give a minstrel performance and an act from the "Mikado." The affair will be full dress and, with the usual enterprise of the company, the success of the entertainment is beyond question.

Every member of the 23d N. Y. who does 100 per cent. of duty for the season will receive a regimental medal.

The twelfth series of games of the 7th N. Y. Regiment Athletic Association will be given at the armory Saturday evening, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock. Tickets are for sale by Pond and Co. and Brantano Bros., Union Square; Caswell, Massey and Co., 35th St. and Broadway; Dunlap and Co., 5th Ave. and 14th St.; and the New York Herald. The ticket for the event will close next Thursday. New features introduced will be an inter-company tug of war, in which eight company teams will participate, and an obstacle race for teams of three men from a company. An exhibition bicycle drill will be a feature, and there will be handicap bicycle races at a mile and three miles. Medals will be awarded to the first and second teams in each event, and suitable banners for the winners in the obstacle race and tug of war.

On the muster rolls of the 1st N. Y. Battery, Capt. Wendel, Inspector McGrath comments as follows: "Discipline and military courtesy, excellent; drill, most creditable; military appearance, excellent." He goes on further to say that the battery should be complimented for its neat and soldierly appearance and excellence of its drill, and that the winter promenade concerts will be a most creditable and profitable feature of the battery will have a series of socials during the winter for themselves and their lady friends.

The field and staff of the 23d Regt., N. Y., proposes giving Captain John G. D. Knight, C. E. U. S. A., who was at camp with the regiment, a dinner on a date convenient to the captain.

Pvt. Capt. Wm. V. Peacock, 14th Regt. N. Y., assembled at the armory, Monday evening, Nov. 21, for the annual inspection and muster.

The 7th N. Y. can boast 860 marksmen who qualified at Creedmoor during the season of 1887.

The Board of Officers of the 23d N. Y. have named Capt. Smith and Guyon, and Lieut. Hall, Hull and Knait to prepare a regimental order to be given to every member of the regiment making 10 per cent. of attendance at drills for the season, a bar to be added for each year.

The programme of the 7th Regiment N. Y. Rifle Club Committee announces sharpshooters' matches for Nov. 19, Dec. 3, Jan. 21 and March 5. Three prize match Nov. 26 and Dec. 24. Handicap match Dec. 17, Jan. 7, Feb. 11 and March 12. Armory omnibus Jan. 14. Bull's-eye, 500 yards, Feb. 4. Class matches will follow. The 1st team of three men will be competed for the last Saturday of each month, commencing Dec. 31. A handsome trophy for the team of five match is also promised. "There will be three competitions for the 'Abel' trophy this season, but the dates of the competition are still open. Further, the rifle club offers a prize of the value of \$100 to the man first making a full score in any rifle club match.

The militia of San Francisco expect to have their new "service" uniform ready in three months. But, says the *Report* of that city, the service uniform we like to see best on American troops is the service uniform of the American Army.

The first bazaar of the 35th Separate Co., N. G., S. N. Y., began at the armory, Ogdensburg, Monday, November 23, when it closed with a "Little Ball." On the opening night General E. A. Merritt delivered a lecture on London. The ladies of Ogdensburg presented the corps with a beautiful silk flag, handsomely mounted. Gen. N. M. Curtis, on behalf of the ladies made the presentation speech. Capt. H. Holland received the flag and made reply.

The reception to Colonel Clark at the 7th Regiment armory on Saturday evening last called together a large assemblage of youth and beauty with just enough of maturity to give the occasion proper dignity. As the *World* says: "Every member of the proud Seventh was there and every one had his wife or his sweetheart on his arm, and Col. Clark stood single-handed against the onslaught. He took up his position in the Board of Officers' room and for several hours kept his right hand busy in returning warm grasps and his tongue employed in returning thanks for every flattering words. Each company had done its best to make the occasion a memorable one, and the company rooms were set out at their best. Buds and blossoms were heaped up in great banks of bloom on mantel piece, on officers' desks, hiding the cases of brightly polished rifles. The main attraction, however, was the grand drill room. It was thrown open, with every gas jet burning and the floor temptingly polished for the dance, which lasted until midnight.

The sixth annual athletic games of the 17th Separate Co., N. G., S. N. Y., of Flushing, L. I., were held in the armory, Friday evening. Gold and silver trophies were awarded to the successful competitors.

The 68th N. Y. Regiment attended service on Thanksgiving Day at St. Monica's Church, at 79th Street, and 1st Avenue. A solemn high mass was celebrated by Father Dougherty, with Father Sweeney as deacon and Father Barry as sub-deacon, for the repose of the souls of the dead members of the regiment. At the close of the mass Father Dougherty addressed a few earnest words to the soldiers.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The report of Col. Horace T. Rockwell, executive officer of the State rifle matches at South Framingham, Oct. 6, having been received, the following trophies are awarded:

Field and Staff trophy, to the Field and Staff of the 2d Brigade; first trophy for company teams, to the company team of Co. B, 2d Regt. Inf.; second trophy, company team, to Co. F, 2d Regt. Inf.; third trophy, company team, to Co. G, 2d Regt. Inf.; fourth trophy, company team, to Co. G, 5th Regt. Inf.; special trophy for improvement over 1886, to Co. K, 5th Regt. Inf.; special trophy for teams using carbines, to Co. F, Cavalry.

Field and Staff officers: First trophy, to Major C. W. Hinman, 1st Regt. Inf.; second trophy, to Lieut. W. H. Merritt, 1st Regt. Inf.; third trophy, to Lieut. C. N. Edgell, Co. F, 2d Regt. Inf.; second trophy, to Capt. H. N. Conn, Co. G, 5th Regt. Inf.; third trophy, to Lieut. H. McDonald, Co. B, 2d Regt. Inf.

Enlisted men (at large): First trophy, to Pvt. W. Gibbs, Co. E, 1st Regt. Inf.; second trophy, to Pvt. M. W. Daulton, Co. B, 2d Corps Cadets; third trophy, to Pvt. F. R. Bull, Co. G, 2d Regt. Inf.

Enlisted men (of regiments): Trophies to Sergt. O. B. Bates, Co. I, 1st Regt. Inf.; Pvt. A. H. Hooker, Co. G, 2d Regt. Inf.; Pvt. W. F. Fowie, Co. G, 5th Regt. Inf.; Corp. J. F. Barrett, Co. M, 6th Regt. Inf.; Sergt. W. E. Bacheller, Co. H, 5th Regt. Inf.; Pvt. C. Frost, Co. F, 9th Regt. Inf.; Sergt. H. S. Dewey, Co. C, 1st Corps Cadets; Pvt. A. A. 1st Brigade Signal Corps; Sergt. E. H. Shaw, Co. F, Cavalry.

In recognition of the excellent work of the Creedmoor Team of 1887, which retained for Massachusetts both the Hilton and Inter-State Trophies—making in the contest for the former the highest score on record—it is ordered that medals be given to the members of the team who served for the first time, and to the remainder, an "1887" bar for the medals heretofore given. The 2d Regiment of Infantry by virtue of winning the First Company Team Prize, by a company of that command will wear the tri-color on their colors for the year 1888. Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Edmunds, commanding 1st Corps Cadets, M. V. M., will turn over to Col. B. F. Bridges, Jr., commanding 2d Infantry, the tri-color, on January 1, 1888.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

RICHARD H. OSTON was Nov. 1 appointed Adjt.-General of the State of California, with the rank of Brig.-General, vice Cosby resigned, and Ferrie Kewen, to be Asst. Adjt.-General, with the rank of Colonel, vice himself, term expired.

The percentages of the several regiments at the annual muster and inspection, as announced in G. O. No. 35, Nov. 1, are as follows:

1st Infantry	Present	Absent	Per cent.
3d	393	156	72
5th	298	118	71
6th	246	57	81
7th	168	58	58
1st Artillery Regiment	250	171	63
2d	455	80	84
Unattached companies	154	51	75

The total number of men present at muster of the 2d Brigade was 1,605, out of a total of 2,085—a percentage of 77. Cadet company, 2d Artillery Regiment, 2d Brigade, N. G. C., mustered 95 per cent.

The total strength of the Guard is 3,408, of which 75 per cent. were present, exclusive of general officers. The inspectors' reports regarding discipline, instruction, military appearance, arms, and property of the various companies, are almost invariably "good," the exceptions being the uniforms, which are reported unserviceable, and only two or three companies are reported "fair."

Col. W. R. Shafter, in his report to the War Department of his inspection of the camp of the 3d Brigade at Healdsburg, Cal., in July last, says: "The conduct of the men while in camp was most excellent, their physical condition good, and it was fully apparent that the only thing necessary to make them first class soldiers was the need for their service in actual warfare. In view of the fact that the State renders very little aid to them, that no personal benefit arises from their exertions, and that the expense is almost entirely their own, I regard it as remarkable that so many men in this State turn out and submit to the discipline and constant drill of an annual encampment. This certainly shows a praiseworthy spirit on their part, and also in case of need that they may be relied upon for good, hard, and reliable service."

"I was agreeably surprised at the manner in which they, one and all, sought every occasion to perfect themselves in their duties by questions, and by the agreeable way in which they invited criticism and received it when given."

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

GEN. SIR FREDERICK MIDDLETON has been placed on the retired list with the rank of Lieutenant-General. This will enable him to keep him in command of the Canadian militia. Gen. Middleton has received a letter from the Duke of Cambridge, commanding Her Majesty's forces, complimenting him for his able direction of the Canadian militia, and expressing regret that owing to compulsory retirement the imperial army should lose so valuable an officer.

ENGLISH MILITIA.

SPEAKING of the English militia *Broad Arrow* tells us that there is a deficiency of 250 subalterns, which it ascribes to the expense of the uniform. A very large proportion of young gentlemen go into the militia solely as a means of entering the regular army, and as under the present system they need remain for two trainings only, this expensive uniform can be worn but seldom during their four months' work, and at an occasional levee or ball. The captains, however, do not enter with this expectation and the cause of their reluctance to take service is not so readily explained. To judge from the description of our contemporary, however, the fewer there are the better. "How often," it says, "during a single battalion drill are captains seen to look to their color sergeants for instruction as to what word of command to give? Such cannot impress the men with confidence in them as their natural leaders."

ROMANCE AND FACT.

(From the Kansas City Times.)

AN old soldier writes: "Can enlisted men wear the G. A. R. badge on their blouse or dress coat when on duty? There are no orders against such wearing and the best of reasons exist why a badge should be worn by every enlisted man entitled to do so. Officers of the Army wear the badge of the Loyal Legion and enlisted men have the same right to carry the G. A. R. badges. Indeed, there should be orders issued requiring enlisted men to wear them."

(Letter Nov. 24, 1884, 5336 A. G. O., 1884.)

The only decorations allowed to be worn on occasions of ceremony are the "Army Corps Badge," authorized by Section 1227 of the Revised Statutes; the "Medal of Honor;" and the several distinctive marks given for excellence in rifle practice, as prescribed by existing orders.

THE SMALL CALIBRE RIFLE.

THE genesis of the Austrian small calibre rifle is thus described by the Vienna correspondent of the *Horse Guards Gazette*:

By taking simply an old eleven-millimetre cartridge and lessening its size to the dimensions of

eight millimetres, nothing is gained. In this case, the powder charge being reduced, the bullet, though smaller, not only loses impulse and steadiness, but also range, trajectory, and penetration rendered less effective. A good effective modern service weapon requires, on the contrary, superior and increased qualities in this respect; therefore the endeavor was to overcome this difficulty by construction of a new cartridge answering to all these requirements. The first condition was a larger powder charge to gain the desired initial velocity of bullet, and with it a very low trajectory, the condition *sine qua non* of a modern service weapon. But if the cartridge by increase of charge is not to have a size of the average length of a lead pencil, which would render it difficult to handle, then another more effective explosive was necessary. In this direction, as is known, the gunpowder manufactory at Steia has succeeded. Besides that, an alteration in the rifle of the barrel bore was necessary also, in order to give the projectile more steadiness by increasing its rotation. Finally, as the lead bullet, having been forced by the powder gases to pass the rifled bore, gets a cylindrical form, whereby the point of it is generally more or less deformed, the bullet is prevented from easily traversing the air, and therefore loses both velocity and penetration. Therefore, it seemed a necessary condition of success to make use of some compound projectile covered with steel, copper or nickel. Trials have proved the excellent advantage of this combination, for the point of the bullet, protected by such material, suffers no deformation, it passes through the air with more ease, and has an extraordinary penetration. As proofs with horses have proved that wounds by copper bullets cause decomposition of blood, and that use of copper or nickel compound bullets is too expensive for service purposes, there can be little doubt that the steel compound projectile will be selected. Thus, as I have traced, the difficulties seem to have been overcome, and not only the ammunition question, but also the small calibre problem, as regards superiority of range, low trajectory, and penetration, have probably arrived at final solution. These leading principles, as I have already pointed out, are the base of the War Minister's decision in adopting the 8 mm. calibre, and we shall doubtless find them fully set forth both in his report and in his official declarations in the session of the Delegations.

THE DYNAMITE GUN ABROAD.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "We notified some time ago, in the columns of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, the fact that an English naval officer had been despatched to New York to witness the experiments with the dynamite pneumatic gun. It is understood that this officer, who holds the post of Gunner Lieutenant on board the *Cambridge*, was most favorably impressed with the result of the experiments which he attended, and with the working of the compressed-air arrangement for projecting the dynamite bombs, the most minute details of

which were explained to him. As he has now returned to England, and there is little doubt that his report will be in favor of the American weapon, we assume that steps will be taken by the experimental branch to institute a series of preliminary trials in our own country, with a view of introducing this most formidable weapon into our services, if advisable. We have long been of opinion that the subject of explosive compounds has not received sufficient notice by the War Department of late years. The French have certainly gone ahead of us in this respect. Their *mélinite* is said to be twice as shattering in its effects as gun cotton or blasting-gelatin, both of which are, of course, greatly in advance of gunpowder. It is true that accidents have occurred in France with it in filling shells; but that is a mere detail in manipulation, showing that some conditions as to carefulness had been omitted. This explosive is a chemical combination, very similar to picric powder, or picrate of ammonia, which we have known for years. It is picric acid exposed carefully to heat, and fused by a temperature of 200 deg. Fahr. It then forms a cake of crystalline appearance. To charge shells with it, the powder is put inside, and the shells being heated, it fuses, afterwards cooling and coating the inside. This is the dangerous process. A slab of *mélinite* is easily exploded by using as a primer a small quantity of picric acid in powder. But it is needless to say that the *mélinite* shell readily explodes itself on impact, and the necessity for the employment of a complicated fuse is thus avoided—a most important consideration. But before pledging ourselves to the adoption of the pneumatic principle of propelling huge charges of dynamite, as about to be applied in the American Navy with the weapon now under consideration, we should like to be convinced that with a very long gun and a very slow-burning powder, it is impossible to fire a projectile loaded with dynamite in the ordinary manner. We apprehend considerable difficulty in the adoption of the pneumatic system. But under whatever circumstances the dynamite bombs are to be employed, if at all, there is not the remotest question that their destructive effect would be incomparably greater than that of gunpowder shells, and that the results of the experiments held in America were most conclusive on this head. With a carefully constructed wire gun having an initial velocity of 2,370 foot seconds, a steel shell loaded with dynamite, and very slow-burning powder, we ought to be able to destroy a town or shipping at a distance of six miles. As yet the Zaitinski tube seems to be better adapted to land defences than to floating batteries."

FOREIGN FIELD GUNS.

The *Engineer* congratulates the English artillery service upon the possession of the best horse and field artillery guns in the world. It says:

There is little doubt that the new breech loading steel 12-pounder is far in advance of any of the horse artillery guns of other nations, and the 20-pounder, when supplied to the field batteries, will place us, so far as the artillery arm is concerned, in a better position than that of any other Eu-

ropean army. This fact will be clearly understood by a reference to the accompanying tabular statement, which shows in a glance the relative powers of the British, French, German and Russian guns. It will be seen that our 12-pounder has a higher initial velocity than any other weapon for field service—1,710 ft. per second; and the 20-pounder takes the second place, with 1,660 ft. But there is another point with regard to this velocity. With the foreign guns it rapidly decreases upon approaching 5,000 yards, which is about the limit of a reasonable range. But with the British guns there is a high remaining velocity even at this distance, superior by 100 foot-seconds to that of any of their competitors. Again, the greatest extreme range of any of the foreign weapons is 7,555 yards, with an elevation of 25 deg. We have, in order to meet this, worked out the extreme range of our own 12-pounder, which computes to 7,900 yards, thus beating any of its opponents. But this is an absurd figure, as the gun would never be fired with such an elevation as 25 deg., nor would any foreign gun. The extreme effective limit of range is certainly not more than 5,000 yards, and this can be obtained with our own 12-pounder by an elevation of 15 deg. 30 min., though the gun can be laid to 18½ deg. Another matter must not be lost sight of. The performances of our own field guns are not reckoned from guess work, but are notified as the result of actual experiments made in practice at Shoeburyness and other places. But the figures quoted for the foreign guns are, we greatly fear, not in every case based on so sound a foundation. That a 425 lb. Russian gun, with only a charge of 3.16 lb. of powder, should have a range of 7,000 yards at any elevation at all is to us a statement which we accept with reservation. We are also inclined to doubt whether the range of the 17-pounder French gun has been correctly given as 7,555 yards. The charge appears too small to warrant such a presumption.

Gun.	Cal.	Wt. cwt.	Chamber lbs.	Muzzle velocity ft. sec.	Range yards.	Elev.
12 pr.....	3.0 in.	7	4.00	1710	7900	25°
20 pr.....	3.4 in.	12	8.00	1660	6300	15° 30'
French.						
12 pr.....	3.15 in.	8.45	3.30	1608	7655	25°
17 pr.....	3.54 in.	10.41	4.18	1460	7585	25°
German.						
12 pr.....	3.00 in.	7.60	2.75	1525	6196	25°
17 pr.....	3.47 in.	8.94	3.3	1457	6551	25°
Russian.						
12.135 pr.....	3.425 in.	7.69	3.16	1550	7000	25° 16'
15.26 pr.....	3.425 in.	9.08	3.16	1450	7000	25° 5'
20 pr.....	4.2 in.	12.25	3.61			
Shrapnel.						
27 lb.						

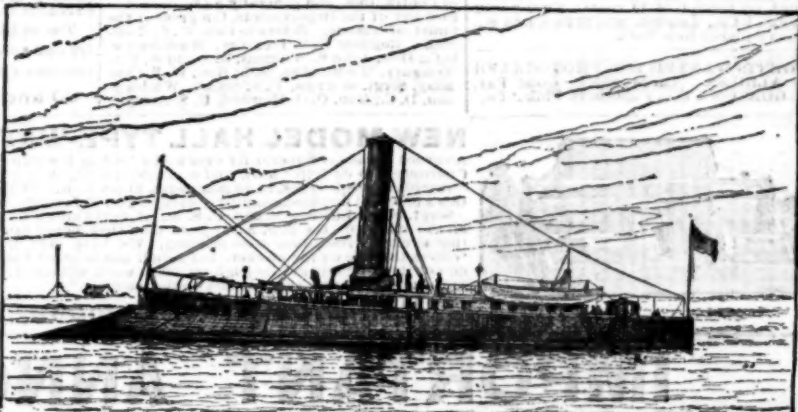
TRIAL OF ARMOR PLATES.

In an article on steel projectiles, *Engineering* says that the acceptance of 200 Holtzer steel shells to the exclusion of the *Firminy*, led to a demand from the English manufacturer of the *Firminy*, for a further trial, which is thus described:

The target selected was faced with a 16-inch compound plate made by Sir John Brown and Co., and was avowedly one of the best they could manufacture. It was, in fact, the second ball of the plate specially made to resist the attack of the *Firminy* projectiles last spring, and which it did so effectually. The conditions of firing were the same as before, and the result was much the same: the plate was

"Scribner's Magazine" For Military and Naval Officers.

WHILE in the broadest sense a magazine for the general reader, Scribner's has published from time to time several articles of especial importance and interest to those in the Services. We have space to mention only these: "OUR DEFENCELESS COASTS," by Capt. F. V. Greene, (with maps, diagrams, etc.); "OUR NAVAL POLICY," a lesson from 1861, by James Russell Soley, U. S. N.; "MODERN AGGRESSIVE TORPEDOES," by Lieut. W. S. Hughes, U. S. N., (with illustrations from photographs, etc.); "AN OCEAN GRAVEYARD," by J. Macdonald Oxley; "A Diplomatic Episode," (concerning St. Thomas, West Indies as a Naval Supply Station); "Reminiscences of the Siege and Commune of Paris," several papers by the late E. B. Washburn, Ex-



Minister to France, (with copious illustrations); "Stability of the Earth," by N. S. Shaler, (with illustrations); "Development of the Steamship," by Com. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N.; "Some Illustrations of Napoleon and His Times," (two papers) by John C. Ropes; "Physical Proportions of the Typical Man," by D. A. Sargent, M. D., Harvard University; "Instability of the Atmosphere," by N. S. Shaler; "The Viking Ship," by John S. White, etc., etc. **DURING 1888 SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE** will have, among other interesting features, a **SERIES OF ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES ON ELECTRICITY**, in its various applications as a motive power; **EXPLOSIVES**, etc., which will be of great practical interest to Army and Navy Men. They will be by leading authorities upon these topics; "Railway Accidents" will be the title of the first of another series of articles by Prof. W. S. Chaplain on railways, their administrations. **SHORT ESSAYS** will be, as during the past year, an especially noticeable and individual feature. They will include papers by Augustine Birrell, author of "Obiter Dicta;" some further articles by W. C. Brownell; articles by Prof. Wm. James, Austin Dobson, Gen. A. W. Greely, Prof. James Russell Soley, Mrs. James T. Fields, Edward King, C. A. Young, and many others. **ILLUSTRATED**

ARTICLES of special importance will be those on the Campaign of Waterloo, by John C. Ropes; on "The Mau at Arms," by E. H. Blashfield; two papers by Edward L. Wilson, illustrating results of recent Egyptian research; a further article by William F. Apthorp, on a subject connected with his recent contribution on Wagner; Dr. Sargent's papers on physical development will be continued, also Prof. Shaler's articles on the surface of the earth, both being admirably illustrated.

Christmas Number.

POEMS by... ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, AUSTIN DOBSON, EDITH M. THOMAS, BRET HARTE, H. C. BUNNEL, SARAH ORNE JEWETT, T. H. SULLIVAN, the late E. P. WHIFFLE, E. H. & E. W. BLASHFIELD, With other contributions.

ILLUSTRATIONS by... WILLIAM HOLE, E. H. BLASHFIELD, HOWARD PYLE, R. SWAIN GIFFORD, J. W. ALEXANDER, F. S. CHURCH, F. HOPKINSON SMITH, C. JAY TAYLOR, W. L. TAYLOR, and many others.

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broken into two parts, and cracks were developed all over its surface. The frame at the back was broken, and the plate was moved back bodily 4 in. or 5 in., then the shot passed through 10 ft. of solid backing, and was stopped by an old armor plate at the rear. When removed it was found to be intact, and so little deformed that it apparently could have been put into the gun and fired again.

A singular incident in connection with this remarkable test is worth putting on record. When the shot was extracted it was found that a pair of rabbits had found a home in a little open space at the back of the target. One was removed uninjured, the second had been killed by the projectile, the only apparent injury it had sustained having been a broken leg and the removal of a small patch of fur on one side. Probably this experience is unique, for surely such small game was never killed before with such a weight of metal. We believe the officers at Woolwich propose to have

the victim to the third chrome steel projectile ever successfully fired in England, preserved as a souvenir.

Before this remarkable round was fired—a round which we think will become historical—a very interesting experiment was tried. It was desired to ascertain the effect produced by a Holtzer projectile when fired against a compound plate at an angle of 45 deg., that is to say, that it should strike the plate almost tangential to the point. The target was made at Cammell's, the projectile was a 12 inch Holtzer fired from a 45-ton breechloading gun, with a striking velocity of 1,800 feet per second. Under these extreme conditions the shot actually entered the plate to such a depth that its head and part of the body was embedded to a depth of 7 in. or 8 in., then it broke, the rear part falling in several pieces. Repeated experiments in France have shown that had the angle been 30 deg. instead of 45 deg., complete penetration would have taken place. A Fallier 12-in. shot was

also fired at a similar plate, under the same conditions, with the result that it was shattered into small fragments after making an indentation about 2 in. deep.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Iron will enter largely into the construction of improved coast defenses for Japan. The plan most favored is a system of earthwork protected by an iron shield 1 ft. in thickness, extending 25 ft. on each side of a gun.

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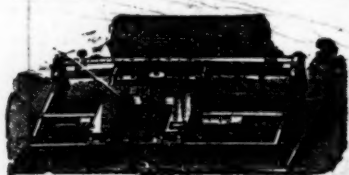
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GERMAN papers report a singular duel which took place the other day in the Polygon Wood at Strasburg, between a captain of the regiment of Uhlans garrisoned there and a young nobleman who had been serving as a one-year volunteer in the captain's company. It is stated that the latter made some insulting remark to the former while on duty. The one-year volunteer could not challenge his superior officer while serving under him, but he waited until the expiration of his year of service, which was on Oct. 1 last, when he sent the captain a challenge, which was accepted. Pistols were the weapons chosen, and four rounds were to be fired by each antagonist. The two first rounds were without result, when the young ex-volunteer declared that honor had been satisfied. But the captain would not listen to reason, and insisted upon a continuation of the

[illegible]

duel. At the third round he received the ball of his opponent in the thigh, close to the groin. Although dangerously wounded, he is recovering.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the *Daily News*, the Czar has issued a ukase ordaining that only cadets of noble families shall in future be eligible as officers in the artillery and engineers, the two higher branches of the Service, and that all officers, of whatever rank, at present attached to these two arms, but who do not belong to any grade of nobility, shall be gradually eliminated and transferred to the infantry. A second ukase makes commoners ineligible for every branch of the Russian Civil Service in all future appointments. The competitive examinations for all branches of the service have, of course, always been open to noble and commoner alike, and interest, influence, and bribery have largely assisted in passing crowds of incompetent but noble aspirants into the Civil Service ranks. During the last decade, however, the heads of the Civil Service departments have found courage to discard all incompetent aspirants, whose claims to eligibility for the appointments they sought were based on old privileges. Now all this is to be changed by Imperial ukase.

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BIRTHS.

FERIGER.—At Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Nov. 21, to the wife of Lieut. LEA FERIGER, 23d Inf., a daughter.

WILLIAMS.—At Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., November 18, to the wife of Lieut. JOHN R. WILLIAMS, 3d Artillery, a daughter.

MARRIED.

CRANSTON-LAYTON.—At Cohocton, N. Y., November 8, 1887, Lieut. J. R. CRANSTON, R. Q. M., 10th U. S. Infantry, to Mrs. SARAH M. LAYTON.

IVES-MCGEATH.—At Omaha, Neb., November 22, Assistant Surgeon FRANCIS J. IVES, U. S. Army, to Miss MINNIE MCGEATH.

NANCE-ROWAND.—At Barry, Ill., October 25, 2d Lieut. J. T. NANCE, 2d Cavalry, and Miss MAIE ROWAND.

DIED.

BIRMINGHAM.—At Fort Myer, Va., Nov. 19, MYRA EULALIE, wife of Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, and daughter of Richard H. Clarke, of New York City.

BIRMINGHAM.—At Fort Myer, Va., November 17, MARGUERITE, infant child of Dr. Henry P. and Myra Eulalie Birmingham.

LELAR.—At Philadelphia, Pa., November 21, Capt. HENRY LELAR, formerly acting master, U. S. Navy.

MARCY.—At Orange, N. J., November 22, Brevet Maj.-Gen. RANDOLPH B. MARCY, brigadier general, U. S. Army, retired.

SCHWENK.—At Philadelphia, Pa., November 10, 1887, of pneumonia, Mrs. CATHARINE SCHWENK, widow of Abraham Schwenk, and mother of Gen. S. K. Schwenk, U. S. A., and Lieut. M. K. Schwenk, U. S. N.

WILSON.—At Washington, D. C., November 20, 1887, Capt. JAMES EVELYN WILSON, 2d U. S. Artillery.

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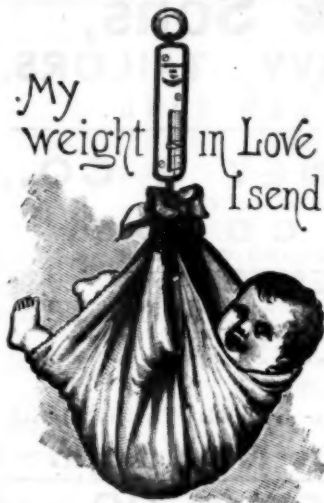
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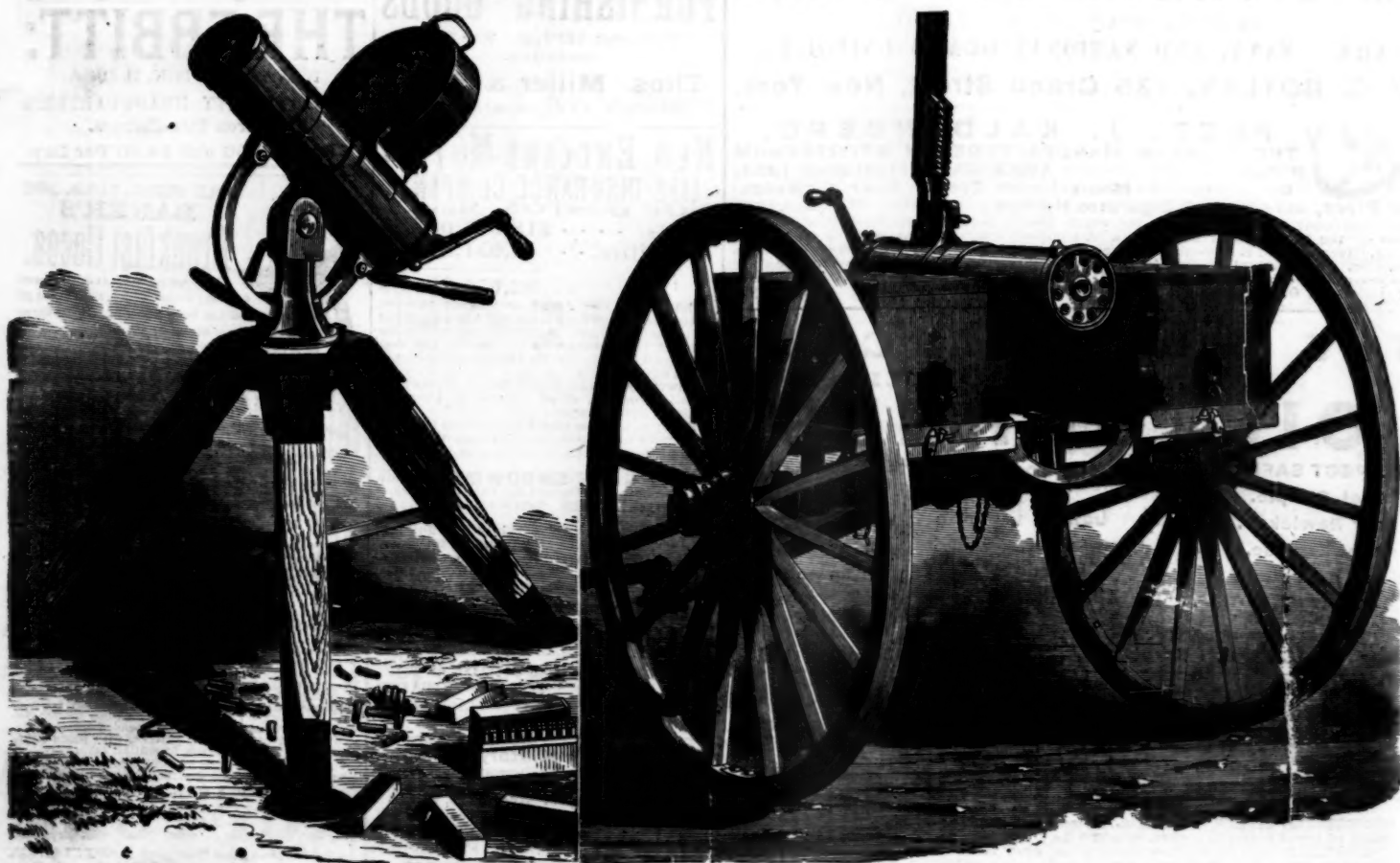
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